INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIV NO. 231 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"Red" Scare In Council Of State

"Jawahar: Symbol Of Communism!"

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Liberal Knight Blames Govt. Apathy

BUT CLOW HITS AT EMPLOYERS

Controlled Capitalism To Combat New Forces

SIMLA: September 28.

Virtual disapproval of the Communistic ideas preached by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, was uttered in the Council of State, when it passed Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution urging Government to take measures to relieve unemployment, etc. The resolution was passed without division, though there were a few dissentient voices expressed.

MAN OF PARTS.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru enjoys amongst his countrymen an amount of influence and popularity which cannot be claimed by any other socialistic or communistic leader. He is, undoubtedly, a man of parts.

HIS ROLE IN STRUGGLE.

He has played an important role in Congress politics. Ever since the adoption by the Congress of direct action, either in the form of Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience, he has devoted himself to the interests of India, as he sees them.

HIS SACRIFICES.

He is an ardent national worker and leader and has suffered greatly, having gone to jail seven times. Nobody can question his sincerity, his earnestness, his patriotism, his devotion to his cherished ideals, his many qualities of head and heart, his spirit of self-sacrifice.

He also enjoys the prestige of being a member of a prominent family." Thus said Sir Phiroze Sethna in the course of his speech.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, was felicitated by the Council of State on his appointment as Governor of Bihar.

Mr. Hallett hoped that his district work in Bihar would be helpful to him as Governor.

The resolution of Sir Phiroze Sethna against communism was taken up.

Mr. J. C. Banerjee on a point of order said that the resolution was not worded so as to be a recommendation to the Government.

Secondly the Council had no locus standi in the matter of approval or disapproval of the views expressed by individuals in their private capacity.

Thirdly, a resolution admitted that the President had not the same sanctity as those admitted from the chair itself.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President could not understand the meaning of Mr. Banerjee's third objection. As for the second, the President quoted the rule pointing out that a resolution could be moved on a matter relating to a subject of general public interest and the views expressed by the President of the Congress belonged to this category. As for the first objection, Sir Dadabhoy asked Sir Phiroze Sethna to word the resolution as follows: —

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-In Council in order to prevent the growth of communistic ideas advocated and propagated by the President of the Congress and others, well considered measures to be adopted as early as possible to relieve unemployment, particularly among the educated lower middle class and to reduce poverty and distress among agricultural and labour population and to promote their welfare generally."

Sir Phiroze Sethna agreed.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Mr. Barua said that even then the first part of the resolution contained an argument which was not allowed under the rules. The President overruled the objection.

Mr. P. N. Sapru reminded that the Council debated his own resolution relating to unemployment only less than six months ago and said that the same subject could not be discussed again so soon. The President pointed out that, though it was the same subject, this resolution raised different propositions.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved the resolution as amended under the advice of the President.

SIR P. SETHNA'S SPEECH

In 1930 he became the President of the Congress for the first time at the age of 40 and this year for the second time, the honour and the responsibility of the presidentship of the Congress has fallen on him. Such being his abilities, his merits, his influence and his position in the public life of India, it is not at all a matter of surprise that his advocacy of socialism and communism have strengthened forces which seek to destroy the existing political, social and economic order, and raise on its ruins a new order, socialistic or communistic. I am using both these words because it is not quite clear whether he himself makes any distinction between the two. He calls himself a Socialist, but the ideas which he has propagated and advocated in his presidential address at the Lucknow Congress and in the speeches he has delivered at Bombay and elsewhere, border so closely on communism that it would be no mistake to describe him as a socialist of the communistic brand. There can be no doubt whatever that by whatever name his particular 'ism may be called, the result of his propaganda has been to give a fillip to both socialistic and communistic ideas, and naturally inevitably, by way of reaction, to create alarm among large sections of the Indian people and to bring the question of countering and opposing these ideas within the sphere of imperial practical politics.

Till now, all those who are opposed to socialism or communism have not thought it necessary to

(Continued on Page 10)

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA

NO GOVT. COMMUNIQUES FOR M. L. A.s

President Cannot Compel Supplying Them To Assembly Members

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The Secretary of Assembly has replied to Mr. S. Satyamurti regarding his suggestion for supply of press communiques to members of the Assembly:—

"In reply to your suggestion that the President of the Assembly should press on the Government that copies of press communiques issued from time to time be supplied to members simultaneously with their supply to press, I am directed by the President to state that in his opinion it is not possible for him by giving a ruling to compel Departments of Government of India to supply copies of press communiques to members of the Assembly. These communiques, he understands, are issued by the Departments in their administrative capacity and are given wide publicity in important newspapers through news agencies."

DISCIPLINE OR GAG?

Karachi Editor Protests Against Congress Ban

KARACHI, Sept. 28.

The Sind Congress Parliamentary Committee have adopted a resolution, "warning Congress journalists against criticising the policy of the Congress."

It is understood that this decision of the Parliamentary Committee has been resented by the Congress journalists.

Mr. Bhadrashanker Bhatt, editor of the "Maha Gujrat" has resigned his Congress office as a protest against the decision.

In the course of an interview Mr. Bhat says that if the Sind Parliamentary Committee takes such recourse, no honest journalist can join the Congress. This can in no way be differentiated from the gagging Press Laws, concludes Mr. Bhatt.

He has, it is understood, written a letter to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for the latter's opinion in this regard.—United Press.

"I AM NOT INTERESTED"

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28

"I am not interested in the subject" was the only answer elicited by the "United Press" from Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru today regarding his re-election to Congress Presidentship. — United Press.

NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

Stewart To Succeed Noyce

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. T. A. Stewart, Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General succession to Hon. Sir Frank Noyce when the latter vacates the office on 8th April, 1937.—A.P.

'Union Republicaine' On War Path

HOSTILITY TO BLUM'S MONETARY BILL

But French Premier Scores Over 'Right' Attack

PARIS: Sept. 28.

M. Blum won his first victory when the Chamber by 365 votes to 248 rejected a Right Wing motion referring the Gold Bill back to the Finance Commission.

NO HURRY!

The motion was moved by M. Marin, Nationalist leader, on the ground that there should be no hurrying in such an important matter.

The Chamber then adjourned till 4 p.m.

RADICAL SUPPORT.

Meanwhile Radicals have decided to support the Bill, but like the Communists insist on compensating workers and Civil Servants for the effects of the devalued Franc. —Reuter.

FULL POWERS TO GOVT.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

A Delegation of Left Parties, after meeting M. Blum, agreed that the proposed articles of the Bill referring to a sliding scale of wages should be withdrawn and replaced by a new text giving Government full powers to prevent rise in prices.

The new text will be submitted to the General Confederation of Labour. It is thought that a general agreement may be reached among the groups comprising the Government.—Reuter.

HOSTILITY TO BILL

PARIS, Sept. 28

Sixty Senators belonging to the Union Republicaine Group unanimously declared their hostility towards Government's monetary bill. —Reuter.

GREECE COMES TO STERLING BLOC

ATHENS: Sept. 28.

The Bank of Greece has decided to align the "Drachma" to the Sterling. The rate fixed is 546 to Pound buyers, 550 sellers.—Reuter.

LATVIA ALSO JOINS

RIGA: Sept. 28.

The latest adherent to the Sterling group is Latvia. The Government has decided to align with Sterling on the basis that existed before Britain left gold. The rate for the "Lat" will be 25.22 to the Pound.—Reuter.

HOLIDAY FOR ITALIAN BOURSES

ROME, Sept. 28.

The Italian bourses will be closed to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday.—Reuter.

GUILDER MAY BE DEVALUED

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.

It is unofficially held in banking circles that the value of the Guilder may be decreased by about ten per cent.—Reuter.

U. S. GOLD EXPORT

Possibility Of Revising Restrictions Envisaged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28

The possibility of the United States revising the stringent restrictions on export of gold is being discussed in Government and Financial quarters. It is felt that some outflow of America's huge holdings might be expected to result from such an agreement.

The regulations at present provide for gold shipments only to countries still on full gold standard, although exceptions were made to this rule, but if restoration of a lasting monetary equilibrium between the various economic systems is achieved, it is believed, it will be necessary to permit gold flow more freely between countries participating in the Stabilisation Agreement, in order to facilitate adjustment of international trade balances.—Reuter.

M. LEON BLUM

NO INTERVIEW WITH SOCIALIST

Punjab Govt. Turns Down Dr. Satyapal's Request

LAHORE, Sept. 28

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee who had applied for an interview with Mr. Ahmed Din, prominent Socialist leader of the province, has been refused interview by the Punjab Government who have written to him accordingly.

Mr. Din is for some time now suffering from serious eye troubles and it was at the request of Mr. M. R. Masani of Bombay that Dr. Satyapal applied for permission for interview.—United Press.

SWISS GOVT. OUT TO STOP PROFITEERING

BERNE, Sept. 28.

The Federal Council has requested the National Bank of Switzerland to fix the gold value of the Franc between 190 and 215 milligrams fine ounce, corresponding to devaluation of about 30 per cent.

A Paris cable, dated September 28, states: The Socialist group passed a vote of confidence in M. Blum after hearing his statement.

The Federal Public Economy Department has issued a decree forbidding from September 26, the raising of wholesale and retail prices of merchandise, hotel, gas and electricity tariffs and also ordinary rents and rents of farms without the authorisation of the department.

The press and public have taken the decision calmly.—Reuter.

Stop Press

Litvinoff's Retort To Hitler

GENEVA, September 28.

The outstanding feature of to day's League Assembly was the speech of M. Litvinoff pungently retorting to Herr Hitler's Nuremberg pronouncement.

M. Litvinoff declared that State leaders who enumerate vast foreign territories which they intend to seize cannot sincerely accept Article Ten and a State which preaches the legality of so-called localised war cannot make peace with Article Sixteen.

The aggressor who bases its policy on superiority of brute force is only amenable to cold calculations on relative strength of forces. The aggregate power of peace-loving countries must considerably surpass the strength of any possible combination of countries which the aggressor might muster. Joint action of those forces would avert the peril of war and compel the aggressor, sooner or later, to ask to be admitted into the common system of collective security.

We are far from objecting to attempts to reach an agreement with even the most aggressive of countries, but we are against allowing them to dictate terms for negotiations or paying them bonus for condescending to negotiate.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW FOR PALESTINE.

LONDON, September 28.

The new measures to be taken in Palestine will be announced to-morrow. It is understood that they will involve the proclamation of martial law in certain districts. —Reuter.

NAZI GREETINGS TO REBELS.

BERLIN, September 28.

Herr Hitler's Deputy, Herr Hess, has telegraphed to the Alcazar defenders: "The German National Socialist Party sends best wishes to heroes of Alcazar and their liberators."—Reuter.

TURKEY IN STERLING GROUP.

ISTANBUL, September 26.

The Government has decided to link the currency to sterling and fixed the buying rate at 635 *piastres* to the Pound and selling rate 638.—Reuter.

ONLY 80 DEAD IN ALCAZAR.

TELAVERA, September 28.

It is officially announced that all except eighty of the original population of Alcazar numbering 1,200 have been recovered alive, though 500 have been wounded.—Reuter.

Did Ministers' Pressure Lead To Raid On A. I. C. C.?

Govt. Evades Question Of Legality Of Congress Bulletins

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28

Interviewed in connection with the resumption of publication of news letters of the Foreign Department and Politico-Economic Department of the All-India Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he being the head of the All-India Organisation would consult his colleagues and others in the matter before a final decision was arrived at.

He was, however, definite that their publication would be resumed but he could not say whence and in what form.—United Press.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

It is understood that the All-India Congress Committee office is in correspondence with the U. P. Government regarding the action taken by the latter in seizing Congress bulletins. It appears that the Congress authorities are not at all sure what publications Government are going to treat as unauthorised news sheets under the Press Act as the A.I.C.C. office is publishing several bulletins.

GOVERNMENT EVADES ISSUE.

Government's letter received earlier significantly evaded the issue.

Meanwhile I learn that publications of all bulletins will continue. Registration will be resorted to only if the Congress office is satisfied of the legal necessity, about which doubt exists. If Government treats every little publication from the A.I.C.C. office as an unauthorised news sheet, it will result in a curious position and will mean effectively curbing the activities of the office. In that case for every bulletin Government may demand security. The question was definitely put to Government by the A.I.C.C. authorities whether they had objection to any particular bulletin or bulletins but they replied only in general terms drawing the attention of the A.I.C.C. office to the law governing publication of news sheets.

MINISTERS BRING PRESSURE.

Government obviously want to keep their hands free. It appears to be a game of "hide and seek". There is a rumour that the action was taken as part of Government's policy to deliver an effective blow to Congress and Socialist propaganda under pressure of reactionary Ministers of U. P. who find their position threatened in the new elections.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Experienced English-knowing stock and share broker for our Madras Office. State qualifications and salary required to:—The Real Property & Finance Exchange, 22, Broadway, Madras. 7026.

Wanted Persian teacher, mechanical and Electrical Engineers, I Class Licensed Electricians, apprentice male stenographers. Apply: Secretary, Goldwyn & Co., Forbes St. opposite Greaves Cotton, Bombay. 7030

Wanted for a Retail store, a Clerk to attend to cash sales. Monthly salary of Rs. 50. Those who are prepared to deposit Rs. 300 need apply to Box 7028 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, Mechanical Engineers, Fitters (Ginpress), Stenographers Typists, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Teachers, Salesmen, Lady Doctors and Nurses. Apply Royal Service Agency 14 Hamam Street Fort. 7029.

Wanted one influential and respectable Gujarati or Deccani Lady Organiser on handsome salary for one old Life office for Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 7005, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Journalist with good Literary merits. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7023, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Stenographer well-versed in correspondence, familiar with filing office routine. Apply Box No. 7024. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted applications for the post of Company Accountant & Secretary. Those only who are qualified and have full past experience of Public Limited Company's business, need apply with certificates stating age and salary required. Good opportunity and prospects for a really capable and hard working man. Apply to Box No. 7018, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Unemployed Persons of all grades and qualifications to consult for appointments with Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Rd., Delhi. (7007).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Better Pay and Prospects: Wanted Matriculates to become Advocates, Editors, Secretaries and Press Managers. Success sure. Prospectus Free. Technical College of India, Bombay 14. (7022)

Wanted High Class Family Tuitions by one B.A., LL.B. Apply Box No. 7012, "Bombay Chronicle."

Local Self-Government Service. "L. S. G. D." Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, 20th October. Apply Prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (3935)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Gentleman requires partnership in established company of any description holding Government, Municipal, Steamship or Railway contracts. Write Box 6985, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans for Gazetted Officers arranged on easy terms. Communicate with Messrs. J. F. Chawan and Co., 162, Bhawani Pet, Poona City. 6403.

PLOTS & PREMISES FOR SALE.

For Sale or Lease valuable plot of land and chawl near Dahnu Railway Station (B. B. &. C. I.) Opportunity for good investment. Apply for particulars to The Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 3914.

For Sale—Lecot's Buildings, ground area approximately 10 grounds. Frontages on three streets. Facing Oriental Assurance Co., New Safe Deposits Indo-Commercial Bank & Binnys. Finest available site in Madras for Bank or Insurance Company. Any person interested must notify me immediately. Apply: Chambers, Chromepet. 3909.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—D. C. Second Hand Machinery: Motors ranging from 2 B.H.P. to 40 B.H.P. Osler, Siemens, E. M. I. etc., Ceiling Fans, Table Fans, House service meters, Exhaust Fans, etc. Ruston crude oil Engines C. C. Type 65 B.H.P. —200 R.P.M., complete with 440 Volts 3 wires, D. C. generators 40 K.W. Lancashire's 250 K.W. 375 R. P.M. D.C. generators 440 volts 3 wires. D.C. Motor-generator sets ranging from 30 B.H.P. to 100 B.H. P. Mellis & Morcom compound vertical steam Engine Marshalls loco Type Boilers 150 lbs. pressure Bare copper wire stranded 10|14, 37|14. For further particulars and prices apply to Electrical Engineer, Rampur State. U. P. (3885).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale Edward Washing Co.'s Boards, show cases, tables, Iron's tubs etc. all new cheap. Post Box 448 Bombay. 7027.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September and TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1936, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction, Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and VICE VERSA, will proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk over Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere (Grant Road) Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

MATHEW ROAD from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital and part of Chaupati Sea-face South-east of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

J. W. ROWLAND,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 8th September, 1936.
3947

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC SHOP GOODS.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay, stock in trade of Sandhurst Electric Works belonging to the Insolvent Tukaram Pandurang Parab at Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 30th September 1936 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) on site.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.

Public Notices.

POLICE NOTICE.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police Bombay's Notice, dated the 8th September, 1936, closing certain roads to Vehicular Traffic and regulating Vehicular Traffic from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill to the Fort and 'vice versa' on the 23rd and 29th September, 1936, on account of the immersion of Ganpatis, the public proceeding to or from the north of the Island are advised, in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience, to proceed 'via' Mahomedali Road and Parel Road instead of by Queen's Road and Hughes Road.

2. Similarly, the public are advised against using the new Marine Drive between the hours of 4-00 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on those dates as this road will be closed to traffic at its northern (Chowpatty) end.

J. W. ROWLAND,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th September, 1936.
3946.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

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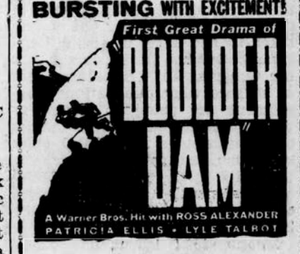
ROXY
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ZENANA SHOW ON THURSDAY 1-30 P. M.
Bombay Talkies'
ACHHUT KANYA
A short film of 500 Congressmen and women, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, taken on their visit to a special show of "Achhut Kanya," will be also shown from to-day, subject to the timely receipt of Censor's certificate.
11TH WEEK

AMAZING ROCKET SHIP COMES TO THE SCREEN.
MOST SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE OF THE CENTURY!
'FLASH GORDON'
A Universal master production with BUSTER CRABBE, at
PLAZA
From NEXT SATURDAY
Daily: 6, 8 & 10-15 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. extra at 3-30 p.m.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
"CLIVE OF INDIA"
with RONALD COLMAN
FROM TO-MORROW
"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back"
with RONALD COLMAN

OPERA HOUSE
FINAL PERFORMANCES
To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BURSTING WITH EXCITEMENT!


DON'T MISS IT!!
TO-MORROW
42ND STREET

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,500 TONS C. I. POTS, AT G. I. P. RAILWAY, HAJI BUNDER, DEPOT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, sell by Public Auction at Haji Bunder Depot (TO-DAY) TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1936, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

About 1,500 tons C. I. Pots. A deposit of 10 per cent in cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1162 of 1927 (Hawabibi, wife of Mahomed Ismail vs. Abdul Latiff Muccadam and others) and pursuant to the directions given under the Consolidated Consent Decree, dated the 19th July, 1934, and the Consent Orders, dated the 16th April, 23rd August, 1935 and the Consent Order, dated the 4th September, 1936, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th October 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land with the hereditament and premises with a reserved passage, on the side and a sweeper's passage on the East side, situate at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, admeasuring about 115 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1/2800, Cadastral Survey No. 1899 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2273, old Street No. 429-433, New Street No. 117 and bounded on the East by the said reserved passage, and beyond by the property of His Highness Sir Aga Khan, and on the West by the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, on the North by the property of Haji Satar Haji Umer and on the South by the said reserved passage and the property of Sheikh Muja bin Ali Saheb Coor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 102 of 1930 (Sitapchand Amichand vs. Dolatchand Amichand) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on Monday, the 5th October, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) the undermentioned lots of Jewellery pledged to the firm of Sitapchand Dolatchand & Co. by the undermentioned pledgors on account and at the risk of the said respective pledgors.

LOT NO. 1.—Jewellery pledged by Manilal Dayabhai—201 undrilled button pearls

LOT NO. 2.—Jewellery pledged by Jagabhai Lallubhai—pearl necklace of 70 pearls.

LOT NO. 3.—Jewellery pledged by Keshavlal Hemchand—3 bunches of pearls of 19, 14 and 8 strings and 10 loose pearls.

LOT NO. 4.—Jewellery pledged by Tarabai, widow of Balchand Ratanchand—one gold and pearl ear-ring of horse-shoe pattern.

LOT NO. 5.—Jewellery pledged by Bushir Mahomed—12 rings.

LOT NO. 6.—Jewellery pledged by Balmukund Thakoredas—1 Chandbavali with diemonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds.

The above-mentioned jewellery will be available for inspection of the intending bidders at the Office of the Receiver 3 days before sale between 3 and 5 p.m. and at the show room of BENNETT & CO. on the day of the sale. For further particulars and conditions apply to the Court Receiver or to the undersigned. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD JACOBEAN AND MODERN-STYLE FURNITURE, SILVER AND PLATED-WARE ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 4th. October, 1936, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Queen's Road, corner of Carnegie Road, furniture such as jacobean dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, teapoys, modern drawing room Chesterfield suite, show-cases, Marelli ceiling fans, book-stand, complete solid modern bedroom furniture, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, boot-stands, roll top writing desk, compactum wardrobes, enamel bath-tubs, wash-hand basins, flushing tanks, curtains, silver and platedware, plants, lawn mower, cooking coal-stove, carpets.

The property of C. H. Hardcastle Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Education In Japan

(Continued from Page 6)

learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests, always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence in common with you, Our subjects, that We may all thus attain to the same virtue."

Controlled By Government

All school education in Japan is controlled by the Government, being partly entrusted to local public bodies such as the prefectural councils, towns and villages. Private individuals also are allowed to found schools and universities in conformity to certain conditions. There are more than 45,000 schools of various kinds and grades, which are attended every year by over 12,571,000 pupils.

Primary Education

Japan has 25,697 elementary schools of ordinary and higher grades, with 10,714,000 pupils. The course for the ordinary grade is six years, and that of the higher grade generally two years. According to the law promulgated in 1872, every child, male and female, irrespective of its social status, was obliged to attend school for four years, from the age of six to ten. The period was later lengthened to six years.

Secondary Education

Out of the 2,000,000 boys and girls who leave the elementary schools annually, about 10 per cent. of the boys and 6 per cent. of the girls go on to secondary schools. It is to be noted that both sexes are taught separately in secondary and higher education. There are about 17,600 secondary schools, in which are included middle schools for boys, girls' high schools, business continuation schools. The number of the Middle School is 558, the object of which is to give a five-year course in such subjects as ethics, Japanese language and literature and Chinese classics, a foreign language (generally English), history, geography, mathematics, natural history, physics and chemistry, law and economics, technical studies, drawing, singing, and gymnastics. The Girls' High Schools, corresponding to the Boys' Middle Schools, have a four or five-year course. There are 963 Girls' High Schools and the pupils exceed in number those in the Boys' Middle Schools. This does not prove, however, that the secondary education of girls receives more attention than that of boys, as there are many other educational openings for boys.

Higher And Special Education

Youths who aspire to a University education must first enter the Higher Schools (Koto-Gakko), in which a higher course is provided, and in some higher and lower courses, the former extending over three years and the latter over seven. There are 32 Higher Schools, of which 24 provide only a higher course. The entrance requirements for the higher course are practically the same as those for the fifth year of the Middle Schools; and those for the lower course are the same as those for the Middle School. Similar facilities are attached to private univerisities, which provide a two or three-year course preparatory to the university course.

A university (Daigaku), in its regular form, consists of several faculties, but a single faculty may constitute a 'university'. When a student has studied in a university for three years or more and has passed a prescribed examination, he is granted a university diploma. The degree of doctor will be conferred by the university on those who have pursued their studies for a period of two years or more in a post-graduate course and whose theses have been approved by the Council of Faculty of the university.

Japan Has 47 'Varsities

There are 47 universities, governmental, public, and private, of which the Tokyo Imperial University is the oldest, it having been founded in 1886, Keio, Waseda and Doshisha are best-known among the private institutions.

Among many vocational schools of high grade are eighteen technological, eleven agricultural, eleven commercial, and two merchant marine schools, where advanced courses are given in their respective subjects for the graduates of secondary schools. They are generally three-year courses and lower in grade than the universities. A large number of similar institutions have also been started privately.

As teacher-training institutions there are established 103 normal schools and four higher normal schools for men and women, and 52 institutes for training teachers. In addition there are 78 schools for the blind, 59 schools for the deaf and dumb, and 1,917 miscellaneous schools.

Social Education

Complete as is the system of school education it is by no means sufficient to satisfy the demand for knowledge. Those who have left school seek means of continuing their studies or of obtaining information on the changes that are constantly taking place both in their particular lines of activity and in the general progress of the world. This demand is now largely supplied by the diffusion and development of social education, which is highly encouraged by the authorities.

The most important organization for the social education of the people are the so-called Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, which have for their object the development of good citizenship, the members being those that have passed through the elementary schools and are engaged in earning their living. They are met with in every town and village, and number at present 15,300 for youths, with a membership of over 2,518,000, and 13,300 for girls with a membership of more than 1,534,000. They hold meetings, organize night schools, and summer courses and carry on social activities of all kinds.

A NEW MONTHLY KURI (CHITTY)
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
A new Monthly Kuri (Chitty), with Rs. 5,568 as Capital divided into 87 tickets of Rs. 64 each a month running for 87 months, will be started by the MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 10th October, 1936 (25th Kanni 1112.) Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank and get your names registered at the earliest possible opportunity.

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Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights. Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists

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Borneo ,,	24th ,,	8th Oct
Taijin ,,	9th Oct	24th ,,
Holland ,,	20th ,,	....
*Hamburg ,,	24th ,,	30th Nov.
Manisi ,,	9th Nov.	24th ,,

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The theory that the dead body found floating in the pond inside the Phoenix Mill Compound, was that of the man, who sustained severe burns by touching the live wires of high tension (22,000 volts) on Friday morning, when he is alleged to have entered the Mahadhavrao Scindia Mills Power Sub-Station with two others, with a view to steal some metal, has been exploded by medical evidence, which holds that the death of the man was due to drowning and nothing else.

On Saturday, the De Lisle Road, police were informed that a body of a man was floating in the pond of the Phoenix Mills. They repaired to the place. Removed the body and were informed by experts that the bulging eyes was necessarily due to electric shock and hence decided that that was the man who had received injuries at the sub-station.

The Police also recovered a chit lying near the pond which happened to be a Municipal Notice asking Babu Vithu to vacate the room in Agripada Municipal Chawls The police traced the room and found that the dead man was Ramachandra, the son in-law of Gopal Babu Vithu, in whose name the room stood.

Post mortem examination of the body revealed that there were no burn marks on the body and Medical opinion was that death was due to drowning.

The City Coroner returned a verdict of death due to accidental drowning at the inquest held on the body of Ramachandra this morning.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury to-day at the inquest held on the body of Khandu Kellu, a dhobie, who died at the J. J. Hospital, as a result of serious injuries received during a collision between two tram cars on Friday near Byculla.

Thakore Gopalsing S. Chavan who was charged with forgery using a forged document as genuine, cheating and criminal breach of trust was acquitted by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions to-day on the jury returning a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in his favour.

The complaint was filed by Mr. M G. Bandale, proprietor of the National Mantle Manufacturing Company after the withdrawal of the accused and one Mr. Iyer who were partners for sometime.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman appeared for the prosecution. Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. N. M. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Zaiwala and Co. defended the accused.

Three persons were arrested by the D'Lisle Road police yesterday in connection with the explosion in the Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Parel, and at the Andhra Valley Power House, Dharavi, at 11-45 p.m. on Friday night.

The Police stated that, after boring a hole in a wall of the sub-station inside the Scindia Mills compound, one of the persons touched a 22,000 volt live wire and received a shock. A pool of blood was found on the floor of sub-station.

When a Superintendent of the Tata's went to the sub-station, he noticed that these three persons were coming through the hole of the wall.

Dhondu Janoo, one of the suspects, was found to have a spot of blood on the right sleeve of his shirt. At first he stated that it was due to the killing of a goat during the Ganesh festivals, and later stated that person pricked his finger with a gramophone needle.

As his explanation was not satisfactory, he, along with Muradi Bhiwa and Rama Mana, was arrested under Section 454, 427, 380 and 114 I.P.C.

They were bailed out in the sum of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 50, to be deposited in cash, by the Dadar Presidency Magistrate, to-day. Their case has been posted to October 5.

Maruti Bhagoji Shindhe, who is alleged to have stabbed Damodar Shanker on the 6th of this month was arrested by the Nagpada Police on Sunday afternoon. It would appear that due to some previous enmity existing between the two, an affray took place in which the accused is alleged to have stabbed Maruti, causing minor injuries. The arrested man was ordered to be bailed out in Rs. 50, till October 12

A dispute over a credit of Rs. 2, it is stated, led to a stabbing affray at Khatteralli Lane, last night, and one Tanoo Daji was removed to the J. J. Hospital with a wound on the left shoulder blade.

Bhagibai Sakharam, alleged to be the mistress of Mahadeo now at large, was taken into custody by the Maharbourie police and was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court.

She was remanded till October 8 on a bail of Rs. 100 a sum of Rs. 15 to be deposited in Court.

MARINE ACQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation will begin next Monday when some interesting resolutions will be moved.

Mr. P. W. Wagh will take the first opportunity to point out to the Mayor and the Corporation the inadvisability of exacting work from the Municipal staff by holding Corporation meetings at night. He also wanted a Marine Acquarium in the city.

Mr. Wagh's resolution regarding night sessions recommends the payment of extra allowance to the members of the Municipal Secretary's staff when they are required to attend night meetings of the Corporation.

His resolution for a Marine Acquarium urges that the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Prince of Wales Museum for Western India be requested to move the authorities of the Museum to consider the desirability of starting and maintaining a Marine Acquarium and to report the Corporation the result of the action taken in the matter.

Mr. I. S. Patel will draw the attention of the Corporation to the remarks of the City Coroner against the Gujerati community in fatal cases of accidents due to primus stoves.

Dr. D. G. Tendulkar will request the Corporation to recommend the Commissioner of Police to equip every police chowki with first aid appliances.

MAN IN MANY ROLES JAILED

Swindled Ayahs And Nurses

BOMBAY, Monday.

Prison bars will for the next four-and-a-half years check the criminal propensities of a middle aged man the possessor of a notorious criminal career spread over the last sixteen years, who was awarded this sentence to-day by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla, Presidency Magistrate, third Court.

The accused Abdul Sattar Abdul Rehman (35) has been previously convicted under various aliases in Orai ;Cawnopre; Delhi and Bombay.

The accused garbed in Jodhpur breeches and a silk shervani successfully posed as the Secretary of the Maharaja of Datia and robbed nures, ayahs and a Governness of jewellery and cash under the pretext that they would he found lucrative jobs in the state by him.

Sergeant Todd of the Esplanade police station arrested the accused and unearthed the sordid details of his career.

Sergeant Todd, after persistent investigations, succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen jewellery.

The accused, who wore the smile of a seasoned criminal, denied the charges and stated that the complainants had seen him in the company of the young princes in Hanging Gardens. He denied that he took their jewellery except those recovered by Sergeant Todd. In respect of these he said the watch was given to him for repairs.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and awarded him an aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment of 3 years and fined him Rs. 400 in default 1½ years further imprisonment. The accused was further ordered to report himself to the police for 18 months after his release from jail.

Mr. R. P. Thanavala conducted the prosecution.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL

Lord and Lady Brabourne will arrive in Bombay to-day at 2 p.m. by the P. and O. mail boat s.s. "Strathmore."

As soon as they disembark a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

At the Mole they will be received by Sir Robert Bell, the Acting Governor, who will arrive from Poona by the Deccan Queen the Sheriff, the Collector, the Municipal and Police Commissioners and other officers of the Secretariat.

They will leave by a special train from the Mole at 4-15 p.m. arriving at Kirkee station at 7-30 p.m. where they will be met by the members and ministers, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Secretary to the Government and other officials.

P. O. THANKSGIVING MASS

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Sept. 27.

The members of the Bombay Post Office Thanksgiving Mass Association celebrated their 25th Annual Mass at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount, Bandra, on Sunday, September 27 at 8-30 a.m. The solemn High Mass was said by Rev. Fr. A. D'Cunha, assisted by Rev. Fr's H. Remedious and F. Lobo; Monsinor J. Remedious preached a very instructive sermon on the Faith in the Blessed Virgin Mary. The St. Cecilia's Orchestra supplied the music.

After the Mass, the members and their families met at the East Indian Hall, Bandra, with Lieut. C. H. Bell, the Honorary Patron, in the chair.

Miss V. Saldanha, the treasurer of the Association then read the report in the course of which it was stated:

The aim of the Association is, (1) to offer once a year a thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra. (2) To promote a spirit of fellowship, love and co-operation among the Catholic employees of the Post Office. (3) To meet once a year in a friendly intercourse on the Thanksgiving Mass Day. (4) To offer a requiem Mass one each, for the souls of the members who may have died during the year under review and also for the souls of the old deceased members.

Owing to the change of the Presidency Post-Masters, from time to time, there were upto now eight honorary Patrons year after year, including Lieut. C. H. Bell, M.B.E., all of whom took keen interest in the welfare of the Association and never failed to attend the Thanksgiving Mass.

According to the 25th Annual Report "The number of members on the roll of the Association has fallen down to 108 as against 136 of last year".

To meet the expenses of the Jubilee celebrations and to make the function as grand as possible, the subscription was raised by a rupee per head. A donation list was also issued to the retired ex-members.

After the passing of the report the members were treated to light refreshments and the other items of music and dancing were gone through which lasted upto 1-30 in the afternoon when the crowds dispersed after having thoroughly enjoyed a good time for which many thanks are due to the Managing Committee, especially to Mr. D. S. Concecao, the President and Mr. J. R. Fernandes, Miss V. Saldanha, Miss E. Gomes and Miss F. Roche.

MILITARY TATTOO

Arrangements For Military Spectacle To Be Held On Cooperage

A Military Tattoo in aid of the Ex-Services Association of India, will be held on the Cooperage on 18, 19, 20 and 21 November 1936, commencing at 9 p.m. nightly.

Prices of Admission are:—Reserved and Numbered Seats—Rs. 5; Reserved Seats. Rs. 3; other Seats, Rs. 1-8 and Re. 0-8-0.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay, on and after the 6th October 1936.

Soldiers in uniform will be admitted at half-price to the Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8 seats provided their tickets are purchased before 8th November 1936. Half-price tickets will be obtained through units who will forward their nightly requirements to Captain H. N. Newey, M. B. E., Officer-in-Charge Box Office, H. Q., Bombay District, as early as possible.

The possession of a ticket guarantees admission on the night stated on the ticket.

Children's Rehearsals will take place at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 12, and 7-00 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 16.

As it is only at the evening rehearsals that the lighting effects can be seen it is suggested that only very young children should attend in the afternoon.

The Officer-in-Charge Amalgamated Children's School, Colaba, will apply for free passses as required. Only one pass will be supplied and teachers (or escorts) will not exceed 10 per cent. of the number of children.

Officers, and other ranks, whose children do not attend the Army School, may apply for free passes for their children, only one attendant per family will be permitted.

Applications for free passes should, in all cases, be made to Major A. H. J. Snelling at District Headquarters.

DISCLOSURES IN GAMBLING CASE

Sensational and startling disclosures; ingenious and extraordinary methods, alleged to have been employed for receiving bets on American cotton futures. "dhodia" business; wagering in differences of prices of commodities, were revealed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the course of the opening address for the prosecution by Mr. Colah, Bar-at-Law specially briefed in the Jadhavji Gandhi raid case.

Exhaustive details of the important part played by the telephones seized during the raid were given.

These helped, it was alleged, to receive bets from the various Agents in Ahmedabad; Sholapur; Poona and numerous local carriers.

Sub-Inspector V. T. Gadre, Special Officer in charge of the investigations accomplished a stupendous task which took nearly four months to complete. He waded through several cart-loads of books, papers and chits from which he shifted out and linked together the chain of evidence.

"The names of all known gamblers were found in the books" the Counsel told Sir Hormuzdiar, when explaining the symbols and "codes" utilized by the company which commanded a huge turnover of business both in genuine and Satta businesses.

"Have you checked the names with the lists appearing in the "Sentinel" from time to time"? The Magistrate humorously queried amid laughter. "There can be very few left out." Counsel replied amid renewal laughter.

The accused now on trial are: (1) Jadhavji Premji Gandhi and (2) Dirajlal P. Gandhi, partners in the business carried on under the style of "Jadhavji Gandhi and Co." at Kalbadevi Road and in the premises of the Mahajan Association Sheikh Memon Street.

Mr. R. I. Colah, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor and Sub-Inspector V. T. Gadre, Investigating Officer appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. S. Ambedker defended the 1st accused; Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. Chhotalal P. Desai for the 2nd accused.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday.

The books, chits, phones, etc., produced as exhibits in the case are so numerous that a special almirah has been placed in the Court to accommodate them.

It has been decided to hold the second All-India Motion Picture Convention during the Christmas Week in Madras and to invite Sir Pherozе Sethna to preside.

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American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

To kill filthy flies be sure you get the one and only FLIT

Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember—there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band—sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.

Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!

If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

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"Vizzy" Not To Land In Bombay?

Will Proceed To Madras Via Colombo

(From Our Sports Correspondent)
LONDON, September 19.
(By Air Mail.)

With the departure of Sir Vizia of Vizianagram and his men on Thursday morning from the Victoria Station we said good-bye to the Indian Cricket Team Tour of England of 1936. At the station a large crowd of friends and admirers of individual Indian players had gathered. The Maharajkumar had an official send-off from the M.C.C., which was represented, besides P. F. Warner, by Lieutenant-Colonel Rait Kerr, the Secretary. Commander C. B. Fry who had to rush to another platform to catch another boat train for his Australian journey, shook hands with every player. "Wish you best of luck, Mustaq". 'All the best for you, Bannerjee,' 'See you Hindlekar with Meherhomji in 1940', said 'Charlie' as they call him. And of course the Commander did not forget. 'C. K.' 'Where is he?' he asked. Well, Major was at the other end of the platform giving a few homely tips to C. S. who is left behind. So C.B.F. sent a message of goodwill to Major Nayudu and before leaving the platform to catch his train C. B. called 'Salam' to Jehangir Khan. But, he paused and corrected himself. 'Salam Ale Koom', he said, and Jehangir assented his approval by replying 'Ale Koom Salam.'

DILAWAR'S PROGRAMME

Meanwhile, the Maharaj Kumar was closetted with Doughlas Jardine, after having had a word with Jack Hobbs and Dilawar Hussain, another member of the party who just would not get in the train. Dilawar told me that after staying in London for three days he is proceeding straight to Cambridge to take up studies seriously. 'Moral science is my subject' he said, 'and I am going to forget cricket until the dawn of the next season'. Jehangir will also work hard in the next few months, as cricket has already interfered too much with his studies during the past four years. And the 'handsome' (as he is known to his friends) C. S. will spend a year in London to get on with his preliminary studies before entering the porticoes of the Cambridge University next year for his Blue and for his studies for a tripos in law. The Nawab of Bhopal has been generous to offer two years' scholarship to India's googly bowler, who has decided not to worry about cricket unless it is absolutely necessary. But as a friend said: 'it is in his bones, if you take a bat in your hand C. S. must take to the leather'.

YOUNG MAN IN HURRY

However, all over the station a young man was running in a hurry. That was the personal secretary of the Maharajkumar. In the midst of last hour hurry, the young secretary had misplaced Maharajkumar's rail ticket and a journalist, who was interested to know if the Maharajkumar had showed his last-minute generosity by donating any gift to the Indian Gymkhana at Osterley or to any other Indian institution in England, had to leave the Maharaja's secretary alone to trace his master's ticket.

Palia told me that he would not go back to Vizianagram. 'No more Benares for me' he added. Mustaq Ali was surrounded by newspaper reporters. He has to his credit more hundred than any other member of the side. Naturally, the gossip-writers wanted his views on English bowling. Mushtaq paid tribute to Verity and Wellard as the best bowlers that the Indians had met during the tour. Of course he added 'we have learned a lot on your slower English wickets and I am sure we shall profit by the lesson'.

LOSS OF £ 1,000

Meanwhile, Mr. Hadi, the Treasurer issued a statement which makes a sad reading. There is a likelihod, he said, of a loss of about £1,000 on the Indian team's English tour. This confirms my earlier reports and the statement made by Mr. De Mello after arriving in Bombay from London. However, Mr. Hadi attributes the deficit to the bad weather.

The Maharajkumar was right in acknowledging the hospitality of the British public which he received in no measured terms. In spite of the repeated failures of the Indian side in county matches, the English crowd proved itself every inch as a crowd of sportsmen and gave what encouragement it could to the Indians.

MAJOR NAIDU KEEPS MUM

Before the train left I drew the attention of Major Nayudu to the charge levelled against him. I pointed out to him that Major-Brittain-Jones has informed Mr. DeMello that when Major Nayudu's co-operation was sought in the selection of the Test Team for the second Match at Old Trafford, and Major Nayudu refused to co-operate with him.

In a slow, deliberate tone Major Nayudu made to me the following statement:—

"I refuse to say anything for the present. The Board of Cricket Control in India is the proper and competent authority to which I should make my statement if called upon to do so."

Nothing would persuade Major Nayudu to supplement this statement. He would not even discuss weather prospects. I was rather astonished by this conduct of the Major, but a friend who knows him fairly-well assured that Major Nayudu was too conscious of his commitment to the Board of Cricket Control even not to discuss matters of general interest. "But, how about his interview in the 'Evening News' (London) immediately after his arrival?', I asked. My friend replied, "Well, may I tell you that though in that interview the Major did not discuss anything that had direct bearing on cricket, he was reminded of his contract.'

HARD ON "C. S."

As the train left at 10-30 in the morning, the Maharajkumar gave a last look to Dilawar Hussein and Jehangir Khan, in whom he has found two great friends in London. It is unfortunate that the Indian Captain should have allowed the impression to go deeper that he was not interested in C. S. Nayudu who was sent to London by the Board over the head of the Maharajkumar and Major Brittain-Jones. The Maharajkumar did not exchange a word with C. S. Nayudu, a fact which became all the more glaring as he bid good-bye even to a railway porter.

Well, the Bombay cricket fans will be provided with a surprise by the Maharaj-Kumar. He has preferred to travel on a boat in the company of the Indian Olympic Hockey team in preference to his own pals who travel on another boat. Perhaps the temptation to be on a boat that contain illustrious passengers as the Maharaja of Mysore, the Governors of Bombay and Madras was more important to the Maharaj Kumar than to land in Bombay with his own men. Or it may be, as many conjecture it at this end, the Maharaj Kumar would have travelled with his pals if the party included Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hossain.

WHAT WILL VIZZY DO?

For, it is no more than a common knowledge in London that barring Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hossain, the Maharaj Kumar has failed to make any good friend among his other men. But, as I said above, the Bombay public will be disappointed when the "Strathaird" arrives in Bombay harbour. The Maharaj Kumar has decided not to go ashore. He will stay on board the ship to wave his handkerchief of Good-bye to Lord and Lady Brabourne. What a spirit of self-denial on the part of the Maharaj Kumar to refuse the reception that the Bombay public would like to extend to him for his services to Indian cricket on the 1936 tour? The Maharaj proceeds to Colombo where he will take a train for Madras.

For, is it not a fact that the Maharaj Kumar

(1) asked several other players not to talk with Major Nayudu;

(2) asked some of the players not to talk to Merchant?

As I watched one of Mustaq Ali's hundred runs, a man whispered, "Now Mustaq will not be called a bloody fool." I was told that whenever Mustaq Ali had failed to score well he was made a present of such a choice bouquet.

TRIBUTE TO NISSAR

Mahomed Nissar who has been acclaimed to be the best bowler in the world, has not presented the best bowling analysis that expected of h'm. The reason for it is not far to seek. The Maharaj Kumar used him too much to the extent of tiring him down. Had he been allowed to be fed by Bannerjee, both the Indian fast bowlers would have shown better results.

Then why did C. S. Nayudu and C. K. Nayudu not do better in their bowling analysis? The fact is both these bowlers were given the leather either when the batsmen had well set in, or were given ends which were not suitable to the bowling of their type. In addition to that these two bowlers need good and watchful fielding in the slip. If you go back to each and every match where these two bowlers bowled, you will find the slip fielding was at sixes and sevens. It had exasperated C. S. Nayudu so much that at Hampshire the young googly bowler asked the skipper to put a man in the slip and the Maharaj retorted to him "Carry on. I have not got 12th man for you here.

When the history of Indian Cricket Tour of 1936 will be written one of these days either by great county batsmen or by the umpires who umpired the tourists' games I have no doubt that there will be first class revelations, which will show that India in 1936 with the material that she had sent to England would not have allowed England to win the Rubber. Rather, a good skipper would have seen to it that he returned to his home town with the Rubber.

It is no use constantly reminding the players on the field, as was done by the Indian skipper, that he was not Porbunder nor was he Prince Ghanshamji. By telling his players who had hinted him to stand down from the games, the Maharaj Kumar did not take steps to show that he was better than the Maharaj of Porbunder or Prince Ghanshamji of Limbdi.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRIES

How Safety-First Measures May Help To Reduce Casualties

"Ninety-eight per cent. of the accidents are preventable and possibly two per cent. are not," remarked Mr. A. S. Trollip, chairman of the Safety First Association of India, in the course of a lecture on the "Principles of Industrial Safety" on Monday, in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology of the University. Dr. R. B. Foster presided.

The lecturer said that the problem needed life-time study and it was essential to find out the cause of accidents. In the work of the safety engineering, the fundamental 3 E's had to be borne in mind. They were Engineering Revision, Education and Enforcement. The problem was also economical in asmuch as, it involved direct and indirect costs of 100 per cent. and 400 per cent. respectively.

The employers had to be very careful in the instruction they gave their employees and they had to appreciate the fact that for every accident, it was the consumer who had to pay.

For every major accident, the speaker observed, there were 29 minor ones and 300 no-injury accidents, thus bringing up the total to 330.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS

The speaker analysed the causes which consisted of faulty instruction, inability of the employee, poor discipline, lack of concentration and unsafe practices mental and physical unfitness. Of these causes faulty instruction, poor discipline, lack of concentration and unsafe practices represented 88 per cent. of the accidents and 10 per cent. were due to what he called physical dangers, poor house-keeping, defective equipment, improper planning and improper clothing.

After illustrating the several practical causes of accidents by means of sketches and workman's tools, the lecturer said that handling of materials and mushroom tools contributed to a heap of accidents.

The chairman suggested that it would have been much better, if the Safety First Association had put forward the plea of making compulsory lessons in safety first in primary schools.

With a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

"Palestine Day" At Patna

PATNA, Sept. 28

The 'Palestine Day' was observed here yesterday by the holding of a public meeting, Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, M.L.C. presiding at which a resolution was passed protesting against the policy of the British Government in Palestine.

Babu Rajendra Prasad who is at present at Wardha, undergoing treatment, will arrive here in the first week of October prior to his departure for South India.—A. P.

Cesarewitch And Cambridgeshire Callover

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.

Following is the Cesarewitch callover:—

13|1 Buckleigh taken and offered.
13|1 Newtownford offered, 14|1 taken.
100|6 Avondale taken and offered.
20|1 Woodstock offered 25|1 taken.
22|1 Chrysler and Solarbear offered; 25|1 taken.
25|1 Jackar and Hoplite.
33|1 Coupederol and Kanuck taken and offered.
33|1 Foxfield offered; 35|1 taken.
33|1 Queens Shilling and Santorin offered; 40|1 taken.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALLOVER.

100|6 Aldine offered.
18|1 Finalist offered; 20|1 taken.
25|1 Crisa taken and offered.
25|1 Danbulger and Noble Turk offered; 28|1 taken.
28|1 Pegomas taken offered.
33|1 Stone Ginger offered; 35|1 taken.
40|1 Commander Third taken and offered.

PREPARATIONS FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

Bombay Congress Organisations' Meeting

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The final programme regarding the celebration of the "Gandhi Jayanti" (68th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi) will be chalked out at an informal meeting of the representatives of the District Congress Committees and the members of the B.P.C.C. to be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the B.P.C.C.

The members of the B.P.C.C. and the members of the Executive of the District Congress Committee and also other persons interested in the celebration are hereby requested to attend the informal meeting and make the programme a big success.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' BENCH FOR VILE PARLE?

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, September 27.

At a meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality held last Sunday, Mr. Desai spoke upon the slow pace of justice in suburbs and moved the following resolution:

"This Municipality is of the opinion that considering the growing population in Vile Parle it is desirable that an Honorary Magistrates' Bench be constructed in Vile Parle for primarily hearing the Municipal cases."

The resolution was passed unanimously, and Mr. Ceaser D'Mello the President of the Honorary Bench Association has promised to give his full support, to the proposal.

ILLICIT DISTILLERY CASE

Charges Framed Against 36 Calcutta Accused

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

In the Gariabat Distillery case in which 36 persons are tried by the Alipur Special Magistrate a charge was framed to-day under Sec. 120-B and 420 I.P.C. read with 46-A and D. of the Excise Act and also Sec. 54 of the Excise Act.

The following accused are further charged under Sec. 46-A of the Excise Act read with Sec. 109-I.P.C., namely, C. Granastein, C. N. Naidu E. Gubbay, R. E. Gubbay, J. E Gubbay, H. Mondal, Abinash Mondal, Solomon Execkiel, Anath Bannerjee and Amulya Kar.

It will be recalled the distillery was discovered in October last.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

MARRIED ..... 1 goal.
Teams:—
BACHELORS:—A. Mukerjee, G. Sen and C Patel; H. Dattabhoy, T. Mukerjee and J. Chakrabaty R. M. Roy, Guha, G. Basu, B. Sen Gupta M. Gupta.
MARRIED:—Chowdhry, S. Chowdhary and J. Dey; Banerjee, Paul and Ghose; M. Basu, B. Mukerjee, U. Datta, S. Datta and C. Roy.
Referee: B. N. Sen.

After the game Mrs. Maitra, wife of Mr. J. C. Maitra, Vice-President, Bengal Club, presented the trophies to the respective teams, after which the players and the guests were treated to light refreshment.

HINDUSTAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

The Hindusthan Football Cup Tournament, which is conducted by the Indian Football League, has attracted ten entries. The most notable of them are the Dewjee's Kanara XI, the "Times of India," the Texaco Sports Club, the holders, the Y.M.C.A. and the B.E.S.T.

The Bengal Club and the Bombay Portuguese Association have entered two teams each. Practically the best civilian teams in the City are participating in the tournament which promises a very successful season.

The following is the draw of the Tournament.

FIRST ROUND.

A. Blue Star Youth League vs Dewjee Kanara XI Oct. 3, 4 p.m.

B. "Times of India F. C. vs. Bombay Portuguese Association XI Oct. 3, 5-15 p.m.

SECOND ROUND.

Texaco Sports Club vs. Bombay Portuguese Association, Oct. 4, 4 p.m.

Bengal Club B vs. winners of A. Oct. 10, 4 p.m.

Winners of B. vs. Y.M.C.A., Oct 10, 5-15 p.m.

Bengal Club "A" vs. B.E.S.T., Oct. 17, 5-15 p.m.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield

BHOIWADA CROSS AND B. E. S. T. TO MEET IN SEMI-FINAL

Three games were decided during the week end, in the Satiranjan Shield Tournament, at the Indian Football League ground, Parel. On Saturday the Bhoiwada Cross defeated the Friends United by two goals to nil and on Sunday, the Bhoiwada Cross defeated the Bombay Portuguese in the second round of the Tournament by the odd goal in three and in the second game the B.E.S.T. Sports Club defeated the Y.M.C.A. by two clear goals.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

The game between the Bhoiwada Cross and the Friends United resulted in the former winning by two goals to nil. The game was well contested during the first half, during which period there was no scoring. The second half was marred by a nasty incident and resulted in, Manek the right back of the Friends United, being given his marching orders. Soon after resumption, Manek was pulled up for foul play in the penalty area and Premlal taking the spot kick did no mistake in placing the ball into the net. A few minutes later the Bhoiwada Cross went further ahead. Bhujang being responsible for the point. Being two goals in arrears the Friends United played in an unsportsmanlike spirit, which resulted in Manek being sent off the field. Their best player being sent off, the Friends United began to create a hubbub, but the strict control by the official in charge prevented any more such incidents.

RESULT.

BHOIWADA CROSS ..... 2 goals.
FRIENDS UNITED ..... nil.

BHOIWADA CROSS:—Gupte, Manipand and Genoo; Muni, Premlal and Aziz; Douglas, Chappar Bhujang, Bait and Balaram.

FRIENDS UNITED:—Antone, Manek and Suvarana; Sayama, Salian and Mahadev Baboo, Deurami, Bijadoo, Harichand and Narayan.

Referee: H. Kennedy.

"Portuguese" Beaten

In the first game on Sunday evening the Bhoiwada Cross, who had defeated the Friends United on the previous day, won their fixture with the Bombay Portuguese, whom they defeated by the odd goal in three.

On the run of the play, the winners were decidedly the better team, and were unlucky not to win by a bigger margin. The Portuguese were the first to score and led by one goal at the interval. The 'Bhoiwada' drew level through Bhonsle and Aziz, their left half, scored the winning goal.

RESULT.

BHOIWADA CROSS ..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE... 1 goal.

TEAMS:

BHOIWADA CROSS:—Gupte, Mohite and Paul; Muni, Premlal and Aziz; Swami, Sayama, Bhonsle Vaid and Balaram.

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE:—Jonn, Marcus and Otto; Edward, Telang and Rage; Simon, Francis, French, Hill and Antony.

REFEREE: P. A. Lewis.

B. E. S. T. Win

In the second game the B.E.S.T. Sports Club defeated the Y.M.C.A. by two goals to nil. Straight from the kick-off the B.E.S.T. were seen on the offensive and five minutes from the start took the lead through B. Gardiner. The B.E.S.T. was having the better of exchanges and a few minutes later B. Gardiner added another goal and thus at the interval they were leading by two goals. In the second period the losers played much better but were unable to reduce the lead and the game ended in B.E.S.T. winning by two goals.

RESULT.

B.E.S.T. ..... 2 goals.
Y.M.C.A. ..... 1 goal.

Teams:—

B.E.S.T.:—Smith, Moore and Elliott; Caesar, Almeida and Lewis; W. Gardiner, B. Gardiner, Kolapkar, Gangaram and John.

Y.M.C.A. Chowdhary, Burgess and Ramchandra; Martinez, Salim and Glewis; Jesudian, Alexander S. Thompson, Griffiths and Roberts

Referee: Ranganathan.

A Friendly Match

On Sunday morning at 8 a.m. a friendly match was played on the Indian Football League ground between the 'Married' and the 'Bachelors' of the Bengal Club and resulted in the latter winning by the odd goal in three. It was a well contested game and the 'Bachelors' were somewhat lucky to win, for a draw would have been the correct reflex of the game. Basu of the 'Bachelors' was responsible for both the goals, scored in the first half, the second one being somewhat a lucky goal. Dutt, however, reduced the lead in the second half.

RESULT.

BACHELORS ..... 2 goals.

(Continued On Col. 5)

NOW MAGNESIA for Cleaner Healthier PROTECTION Teeth

The magnesia content of Phillips' destroys mouth acids that cause tooth decay. The "Phillips' Way" polishes teeth to a glistening whiteness—gives the extra value of tooth protection, strengthens gums—sweetens the mouth. Paste or Powder—your dentist will tell you Phillips' is best.

CLEAN YOUR TEETH THE Phillips' WAY

HEAD OFFICE: THE MADRAS
BANK OF HINDUSTAN LD.
BRANCHES BEZWADA, BOMBAY, CALICUT, CANNANORE, COIMBATORE.
BRANCHES MADURA, POLLACHI, TELLICHERRY, TIRUPPUR, TRIPLICANE.
Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Current Deposits are received at 1% p. a. on daily balances
Savings Bank Deposits are received up to Rs. 10,000 at 2½% p. a. (frequent withdrawals are allowed).
Fixed Deposits are received upto 2 years at favourable rates.
The Bank grants Loans and Cash Credits on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking Business are undertaken at the Head Office and Branches.

SAFEGUARD your health
DESTROY GERMS IN THE MOUTH

• Most disease that attacks the human system is caused by germs that enter the mouth. Destroy these germs and you safeguard your health. Gargle at least twice daily with Listerine Antiseptic, *full strength*.

Listerine Antiseptic destroys 98% of the germs of the mouth and throat. It is your protection against coughs, colds, sore throat, and many other more serious ailments. Use it regularly, especially after exposure to crowds, drafts and wet weather. Keep a bottle always on hand.

N-33

LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors
Batliwalla Ague Mixture
And AGUE PILLS
For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.
Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)
(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever, Gives vigour and strength and makes old man young.
Sole Selling Agents:—
P. M. Patni & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY, 2. Telegraphic Address:—"LIGATURE."

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 13, 1992.
Muslim: Rajab 12, 1355.
Parsi: Farvardin 24, 1306.
Hightide: 10-30; 22-54.
Lowtide: 4-08; 16-43.
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 30m.

Governor's Hospital Fund: Tenth Annual Meeting of General Committee, Secretariat, 6 p.m Special Meeting to follow.

Thursday, October 1.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

The Hon. Secretary 'G' Ward D. C. C. writes:—

All those who have taken the membership books from this Committee's Office are requested to return them before 8 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Wednesday) with the subscription collected.

BENGAL RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY

"A special general meeting of the Bengali Residents of Bombay will be held at Hindusthan Buildings, Sleater Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to decide the question of site only for the ensuing Durga Puja. The adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the same day and at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)"

"E" WARD D. C. C.

The General Secretary of the "E" Ward Congress Committee writes:—

Since the date of enrolment of primary Congress members closes at the end of this month the persons who had taken membership books from "E" Ward District Congress Committee Office are hereby requested to return them by 6 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) to the Committee Office, Opposite Khatau Makhanjee Mills, Haines Road, Byculla.

'C' WARD D. C. C.

The Hon. Secretaries of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee write:—

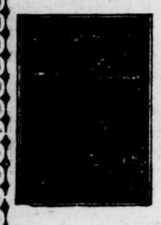
We request the workers of the 'C' Ward to return the Congress membership forms which have been supplied to them by the office, to-morrow (Wednesday). The roll will be closed at 7.0 p.m. (S.T.) Members who have been enrolled before this hour shall alone be qualified to vote at the annual election.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Mr. M. R. Bads, B.A., B.Sc., Manager, Industrial Settlement, Belgaum, will deliver a lecture on "Reclamation of Criminal Tribes" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

JHABUA DEFENCE COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Jhabua Defence Committee will be held in the office of the All-India States' People's Conference to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the situation created by the persistent refusal by the A.-G. G. Central India States and Political Agent, Malwa, to allow the representative of this Committee to have an interview with the hunger-strikers and to consider the question of appointing a Committee to inquire into the Jhabua affair.

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SYDNEY HOWARD
in RKO RADIO'S "FAME"
A LOVABLE COMEDY!

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

STANWYCK
THE Bride Walks Out
GENE RAYMOND · ROBERT YOUNG · NED SPARKS · HELEN BRODERICK
RKO RADIO PICTURE
Directed by Leigh Jason. An Edward Small Production.
Sparkling triangle dilemma in COMEDY!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Fame." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Devil Doll." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Under Two Flags" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Seven Sinners". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
GLOBE—"Rangila-Nawab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jiwan Lata." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pundalik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hot Blood." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Boulder Dam". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"These Three" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Fatal Lady." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Clive of India." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"The Bride Walks Out." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Wamaq Ezra." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala". Time as usual.

LUNCH FOR OLYMPIC TEAM

The Social Committee of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, will give a lunch in honour of the victorious Olympic Hockey Team and other members of the Olympic Team to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1-15 p.m. at Mongini's, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

The Honorary Secretaries, Girgaum District Congress Committee, write:

According to a communique issued by the A. I. C. C., 5th October is the last date for sending of the lists of members by the Primary Committees to the Provincial Congress Committees. It is, therefore, necessary that all books issued by this office should be returned to this office before the 3rd October by 8 p.m. The last date for enrolment is 30th September.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Ranchi' with the mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st October.

The 'Ranchi' will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

CLOSING OF CITY ROADS TO-DAY

Attention of readers is drawn to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, issued under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902 closing certain city roads for vehicular traffic on account of the immersion of Ganapatis, between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to-day.

The advertisement appears elsewhere in the Advertisement Section in this issue.

ADULT EDUCATION LECTURES AT VILE PARLE

The fourth of the series of visual lectures arranged by the Adult Education Committee of the Vile Parle Night School was given yesterday (Monday) under the auspices of the Vile Parle Ganpati Utsav Mandal when film depicting the control of bleeding; home nursing were shown at the Tilak Mandir. The films "care of teeth" and "care of minor wounds" shown previously, were also shown on repeated request from the public. The lecture terminated after showing a comic film.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' FORM UNION

A public meeting of motor drivers of Bombay was held at Jinnah Hall on Sunday last at 9 p.m. More than 500 drivers were present.

Mr. M. R. Masani presided and a large number of drivers from the audience came to the platform and spoke on the necessity of organising a Union. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, also spoke.

A large number of drivers enrolled themselves as members of the Union and paid their subscriptions on the spot.

HARIJAN CHILDREN'S SPORTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Harijan Sevak Sangh, a programme of sports for Harijan children was arranged on Sunday evening at Kutchrapatti Chawls, Mahalaxmi under the presidentship of Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri to celebrate the Harijan week. Amongst those present were Mrs. Ratanbahen Mehta, Mr. Harkisandas Jhaveri and others. There were about 10 items in the programme and some of them aroused considerable interest.

The President in his speech spoke to Harijans on cleaniness and education and appealed to the caste Hindus to help the cause of the Harijans.

After the distribution of about 35 prizes to the successful Harijan children the function came to a close.

Party To Acting Dewan Of Mysore

To meet Rajamantra Pravine S. P. Rajagopalachari, acting Diwan of Mysore, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave a tea party at the Mysore Emporium on Sunday.

A lunch was given at the Willingdon Club to Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, on Sunday. Photo shows guests at table.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoisted the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday.

JAMSAHEB CANCELS NEW ZEALAND TOUR

Sequel To Famine Condition In State

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

A telegram received from the personal assistant to His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar States that the New Zealand Cricket tour has been cancelled owing to famine conditions and the inability of His Highness to leave the State owing to the political situation.—A.P.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

At Pathe

Pathe will be showing "Now and Forever" from to-day. This is one of the first films in which Shirley Temple appeared and which made her a star overnight. The very strong cast includes Gary Cooper, Carole Lombard and Sir Guy Standing. The picture was directed by Henry Hathaway and all lovers of Shirley Temple should see it.

Raisaheb Motilal Congratulated

(From A Correspondent.)

The citizens of Vile Parle accorded a reception to Rai Sahib Motilal Agrawal on the conferment of the title of Rai Sahib in the last Birthday Honours list. Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector of Bombay and Suburban District presided. The function was attended by over 250 guests. Prominent Bankers and the gentry from Bombay and other suburbs also attended.

The proceedings opened with a reference to the career and services rendered by Mr. Jayakar and Rai Sahib Motilal by Mr. Inder Narain, Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Thereafter, an address appreciating the services of the guest of the evening was read and presented to Rai Sahib enclosed in a silver casket. Various speakers followed and the President while appreciating the work done by the present Municipal Councillors suggested that advantage of Rai Sahib's ripe experience should be availed of in the affairs of the Local Municipal Board and other civic affairs and also that Rai Sahib would take keen interest not only in the affairs of Vile Parle but of the country in general. The guests were then entertained to light refreshments.

Chief Justice Agrees With Shamdasani

"Neither Sir P. T. Nor Late Dinshaw Eligible For Reserve Bank Directorship"

The Chief Justice at the High Court stated, as his personal opinion, that neither Sir Pursottamdas Thakoredas nor the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was competent to be elected as a Director of the Reserve Bank of India.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL.

This observation was made in the course of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar in the appeal filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the order of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia who had dismissed his notice of motion in his suit filed against the Reserve Bank of India and Sir Pursottamdas.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By this notice of motion Mr. Shamdasani asked for an interim injunction to restrain the Reserve Bank, its Central Board and its Governor, its Local Board, their Secretaries and their servants and agents from allowing Sir Pursottamdas to act as a member of the Local Board or as a Director of the Central Board.

Mr. Shamdasani who is a registered shareholder of the Reserve Bank, stood as a candidate in the election of members of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank, which was held on November 15 last. Sir Pursottamdas and the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw along with three others were declared elected, Shamdasani standing next to the last among the successful candidates.

Shamdasani then filed this suit against the Reserve Bank and Sir Pursottamdas for a declaration that the second defendant (Sir Pursottamdas) and the late, Mr. Dinshaw were not eligible for election, that their election was invalid and should, therefore, be set aside and for a declaration that he (Shamdasani) was validly elected.

Mr. Shamdasani contended that Sir Pursottamdas and Mr. Dinshaw were both directors of the same limited company and therefore they were not eligible for election as members of the Local Board, under Section 10(2) of the Reserve Bank Act.

Pending the disposal of this suit, Mr. Shamdasani took out the present notice of motion asking for an interim injunction as stated above.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia sometime ago dismissed the notice of motion, holding that the Section came into operation only after the election was held.

Against this decision, Mr. Shamdasani appealed.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice observed that the plaintiff's case was that the 2nd defendant (Sir Pursottamdas) and the late Mr. Dinshaw were improperly elected, because they were both directors of the same limited company. He had relied on Section 10(2) of the Act which laid down that no two persons who were directors of the same company could be Directors of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank at the same time. The fact was not disputed. The candidates contesting the election had to sign a declaration that they were not disqualified under Section 10(2).

"Prima facie I do not see," continued the Chief Justice, "how a person who cannot be a director can nevertheless be elected. My personal view is that neither of these two persons was competent to be elected as a director."

NO ORDER MADE.

The Chief Justice further observed that he did not think an injunction was desirable, because the plaintiff had not shown that any damage would result to him by the continuance of the present position. His Lordship, therefore, made no order on the notice of motion.

While agreeing with this decision, Mr. Justice Rangnekar observed that he did not wish to express any opinion on the legal aspects of the case at this stage.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

On Sunday last, a largely attended meeting was held at Pali, Bandra, to request the Municipality to widen the road from Pali Market to the Pali Naka. The meeting was held in St. Anthony's School Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. J. F. Pereira.

It was pointed out by various speakers that the abovementioned road was very narrow and to make matters worse was made more dangerous by being fenced with barbed wire on the south, which made travelling difficult both for pedestrians and vehicles.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—(1) "This meeting of the residents of Pali Village while expressing gratitude to the Bandra Municipality for provision of the market brings to the notice of the Municipality the narrowness of the road leading from Pali Naka to the market, which is further narrowed by the presence of barbed wire fencing on the south-edge, thus rendering the road dangerous to both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. (2) This meeting of the residents of Pali village, therefore, urges the Bandra Municipality to take immediate steps to widen the road from Pali Naka to the junction of St. Andrews Road to a suitable width. (3) This meeting of the residents of Pali village deplores the action of the Municipality and of Government in sanctioning plans for the erection of a building along this portion of the road without asking a setback and in consequence showing lack of consideration for the convenience and safety of the public. I hope the Municipality will make a move into this matter for this road really needs attention.

WILL PARLE'S EDUCATION PROBLEM BE TACKLED?

At Sunday's meeting of the Parle Municipal Board the chief subject of discussion was Parle's primary education which has caused much stir.

The question as to who should bear the expenditure of primary education at Parle was once more discussed.

By a previous resolution, the Municipality had agreed to bear the cost of primary education in their limits.

At this meeting they reiterated their resolve in this respect, but the dispute regarding the payment of the outstanding expenditure of Rs. 13,508 already incurred on primary education has not been settled.

After considerable discussion the board resolved to appoint a committee to negotiate with the President of the District Local Board in order to effect an agreement ..... it is hoped that they will come to an agreement.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

From Our Staff Correspondents

Welcome Home, "Indian Captain";

Sir Vijia of Vizianagaram, the skipper of the Indian Cricket Team that toured England this year, is arriving in Bombay to-day by the P. and O. luxury liner, "Strathmore". He has for his company on board the liner Lord Brabourne, Lord Erskine, the Maharaja of Mysore and the Olympic Hockey champions. But his "boys" are not coming with him. They are landing in Bombay on Thursday by the Mail Boat. Excepting for a couple of matches Sir Vijaya captained all the matches and won none with the First Class Counties. He played in 42 innings and made 600 runs and obtained an average of 15.21 runs per innings. He is only fourteenth on the list. He actually took 3 wickets at the cost of more than 38 runs per wicket. He is reported to have proudly claimed that he was not like the Maharaja of Porebunder or Prince Ganashyamsinghji and the glorious record of the 1936 record compared to the previous tour is enough evidence to show that he certainly is not and could never be like the Maharaja of Porbunder or Prince Ganashyam. He is coming this evening. The London correspondent of "The Chronicle" says that he may not land in Bombay but go direct to Colombo. That does not, of course, prevent cricket enthusiasts from giving him a reception. They can go in large numbers to the Mole station and welcome him back home, the great cricketer and the good disciplinarian that he is. He certainly deserves a welcome and what a welcome!

An Undesirable Practice

By reducing the taxi fare to four annas a mile the Taxi Drivers' Union and its Secretary, Mr. S H Jhabwala have bestowed a great boon upon the Bombay public. As a matter of fact, the public including the Municipal Corporation, gave whole-hearted support to Mr. Jhabwala in his agitation for the reduction of taxi fare to four annas a mile. To gain their end all the taxi-drivers resorted to strike for a month and it is deplorable, and indeed, it must be very painful for Mr. Jhabwala to find some of the members of the Union playing a double policy and deceiving the public as well as the Union which is fighting and had fought so hard in their interests. It has been the practice of some of the taxi-drivers to put on the Union Flags and to take them out when it suits their purpose. For instance, near Royal Opera, and at other cinema theatres, where there is a large demand for taxi cars after the shows are over, the flags are taken out by some drivers to mulct the passengers at six annas a mile. When there is no business during odd hours, the flags are installed. This undesirable practise should be checked by the Union authorities.

APPEAL IN "GHOST CASE"

An appeal in what is known as the "Ghost Case" was admitted by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court on Monday.

In this case St. John Niblett was fined Rs. 100 by a Presidency Magistrate who convicted him, under Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, for making certain false representations to the complainant, Gustap Namdar, which induced the complainant to do certain things which he otherwise would not have done and which caused to him physical discomfort and mental anxiety.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Among the grounds of appeal it was urged that the magistrate was wrong in holding that the mental anxiety caused to the complainant was such harm to mind as was contemplated by section 415 of the Penal Code. Mental anxiety was a result that the law cannot value.

It was further contended that the accused's plea of practical joke was in keeping with the facts as disclosed in the evidence.

Another point urged by the accused was that section 417 could not apply to a case like this where the representation complained of was to do something impossible on the face of it.

Mr. Wilfred J. Selwyn appeared for the appellant.

INDIAN OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM

To-morrow's Civic Reception

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay will give a Civic Reception to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team in the Corporation Hall at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1936

VICEROY'S NO TO MUSLIMS

We are glad that even a deputation to the Viceroy headed by no less a pro-Government reactionary than Sir Mahomed Yakub has had the courage to say that the policy pursued by the British Government in Palestine has been despotic and repressive. The deputation did not content itself with that, but appears to have made a detailed and very just indictment of the betrayals and injustices to which the Arabs of Palestine have been subjected all through the last seventeen years or so. We congratulate Sir Mahomed Yakub on his boldness in criticising British policy and in demanding the cancellation of the notorious Balfour Declaration and termination of the Mandate. But even the demands of loyalist friends have had no effect on the Viceroy whose reply amounts to an entire rejection of the Deputation's plea and its demands. He faithfully paraphrased the Colonial Office Communique as also its cynical assurances of sympathy (!) with Muslims. We do not exactly blame the Viceroy. He is a distinguished ornament and representative of British Imperialism. He cannot go against the obvious interests of British Imperialism. But will the deputationists learn the lesson of their experience? Will they realise that what is happening in Palestine is an instance of Imperialism at work? Will they also realise the true character of British sympathy for Muslims? We wish we could hope that they would realise all that.

Evading The Issue

The Viceroy, in his long and unconvincing apologia for the policy pursued by the British Government, entirely evaded the fundamental issue raised by the Deputation who appealed "in the name of humanity and fairplay to His Majesty's Government to do justice to the people of Palestine by forthwith abrogating the Balfour Declaration and terminating the Mandate held by the establishment of responsible Government." Lord Linlithgow said not a word about the abrogation of the Balfour Declaration and the termination of the Mandate. If, as he pleaded, the British Government have regard for the feelings of Indian Muslims and are anxious to befriend Muslims everywhere, why do they not accede to the latter's demand by abrogating the Balfour Declaration and terminating the Mandate? The Mandate itself, as the whole world knows, was a clear violation of the solemn pledges given to the Palestinian as well as other Arabs, who fought for the Allies against their Turkish rulers, that after the War Palestine as well as other Arab countries of the Turkish Empire would be free. This is how the British and French Governments declared their war aims on November 7, 1918: "The end aimed at by France and Great Britain in carrying on the war in the East, loosened by German ambition, is the complete and final enfranchisement of the people so long under the Turks, and the establishment of national Governments and administrations drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of the native population." But when the War was over, the pledge was forgotten and broken and far from establishing in Palestine a national Government and administration, drawing its authority from the initiative and free choice of the native population—the Arabs formed 93 per cent. of the population of Palestine in 1919—not only was the demand for freedom cruelly mocked by the imposition of a mandate, but against the opposition of the people, the Balfour Declaration regarding the creation of a National Home for the Jews was issued.

Significant Silence

The Viceroy expatiated on the so-called benefits of the Mandate and referred to the increase of 50 per cent. in the population of Arabs. But why did Lord Linlithgow observe silence over the enormous increase in the population of Jews and over the present percentage of Arab population to the total population in Palestine? The Arabs formed 93 per cent. of the total population of Palestine before the Balfour Declaration and to-day, as a result of the operation of that Declaration, so fast has the immigration process of Jews proceeded that they have been reduced to 70 per cent. of the population and they naturally fear that if Jewish immigration continues at this rate they will soon come under the domination of a Jewish majority, an eventuality which they regard with dismay. This is the crux of the Palestine Problem, and it is amazing that in his reply to the Deputation the Viceroy, speaking on behalf of the British Government, should have entirely ignored it. The Viceroy also omitted to mention that several Parliamentary Commissions sent by the British Government themselves fully endorsed the Arab contention regarding the menace of continued Jewish immigration. Does the Viceroy know that the present policy of the Baldwin Government is a reversal of an earlier British Cabinet decision in this matter? Does the Viceroy also know that the Arab High Committee has announced its intention to call off the General Strike if the British Government agree to stop Jewish immigration and review the Palestine question fundamentally and permanently settle it in the light of the fact that the Arabs are the overwhelming majority in Palestine, and that, in any permanent solution, their future shall be safeguarded? There is nothing in the Viceroy's speech to carry conviction that the policy of the British Government is based on fairplay or justice and the members of the Delegation would be betraying the cause of the Arabs if they accepted the Viceregal utterance as the last word on the subject.

Sir Arthur Keith On Indian Constitution

Sir Arthur B. Keith's book ("A Constitutional History of India 1600-1935." By Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt., F. B. A. Published by Methuen & Co., London, Pages 536. Price 15sh. net.) is a scholarly treatise, worthy of the high reputation which he enjoys as the author of "Responsible Government in the Dominions" and several other standard books dealing with the constitutions of the British Empire. It provides a critical analysis of every constitutional aspect of British rule in India from 1600 to the present day. The first seven chapters of the book, extending over 237 pages, deal with the period up to the advent of the Mont-Ford Reforms. The 8th and 9th chapters describe in about 8 pages the working of those Reforms and the preliminaries of the new constitution. Then follows a full description and analysis of the Government of India Act in about 150 pages. The author criticises the Act as, say, a sincere British Liberal would, manifesting sympathy with Indian nationalism but failing to measure or appreciate adequately the Indian's hostility to the constitution. He is optimistic about provincial autonomy and says: "It is to be hoped that the plan will develop into true responsible Government through the wise disuse of the theoretical powers of the Governor. It might do so if Congress gave co-operation in the sense of working the scheme in order to demonstrate that it was only by accepting ministerial advice that the wheels of Government could be made to revolve smoothly." About the Federal scheme, however, he frankly says that "it is difficult to feel any satisfaction." "The withholding of defence and external affairs from federal control", he says, "renders the alleged concession of responsibility all but meaningless." Judging the scheme as a whole, he concludes: "It is difficult to deny the justice of the contention in India that Federation was largely evoked by the desire to evade the issue of extending responsible Government to the central Government of British India." Apart from the author's views, his critical method of dealing with constitutional problems will be most helpful to advanced students of constitutional history. Altogether the book promises to be a standard work on the constitutional history of modern India.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE

Tasks And Problems

(By A Maharashtrian).

Prominent members of all the radical youth organisations of Poona have unanimously decided to hold the Maharashtra Youth Conference in the first week of October in Poona. They could not have selected a more opportune moment for convening the conference. Tried and trusted workers like S. M. Joshi, Dange, Gore, Mahajani and others are in charge of organising the conference.

The political and economic situation in the country has reached a critical stage. No youth to-day can remain indifferent to his surroundings. Middle-class unemployment has assumed unprecedented proportions. The youth is driven to think of his own position and of the economic and political forces that have thrown him on the scrap-heap. New thoughts and conflicting ideologies are forcing themselves on his attention. Old faiths are dying out. Old ideals are giving place to new ones. The principles and doctrines on which the political movement in the country was based are undergoing steady changes.

Jawahar's Lead.

After Pandit Jawaharlal's lead, it is being realised that Indian problems cannot be considered, in isolation without reference to the world situation. Their solution cannot be achieved by divorcing them from the world context. The rise of Fascism in Europe and the cultural decay accompanying it, the savage aggression of Italy over Abyssinia and the designedly vacillating policy of the League of Nations in that behalf, the rebellion in Spain aided and abetted by foreign Imperialist and Fascists nations against a constitutionally established democratic State, the repeated provocation and open declarations of German Fascism against Soviet Russia—all these have brought into relief the acute struggle between the forces of progress and and of reaction in the world today. And the freedom movement in India, though apparently a movement for National Independence, is none-the-less part of the same struggle. The extreme severity and universal character of the world depression, which has affected India as much as any other country, has forced attention to the rotten core of our economic structure, while the headlong advance of socialist production and prosperity in Soviet Russia during these years of decay and desolation in the outside world has demonstrated the merits of an alternative Social System.

Indian Situation.

The internal political and economic situation in India is no less acute. Not only that all the old problems have become urgent, but several others no less pressing have arisen making the present situation still more complicated After the experience of the last two Civil Disobedience Movements it is being widely realized that we must take stock afresh of the issues of our times and examine whether a new orientation of the policy and programme of our struggle for Independence is not urgently needed. Is it possible that the old middle-class leadership mainly occupied with middle-class problems,—but only in times of crises relying upon the support of the masses,—would be able to achieve success in the struggle for Independence? On the other hand it is being urged and widely realized that the struggle for freedom cannot be brought to a successful termination without the active participation of the toiling millions of India. But will the masses participate in our freedom struggle unless it is based on their economic demands? The middle-class youth in particular, faced with unemployment and poverty, must realize his position and decide whether or not he has unity of interest with the peasant and worker of the country. Moreover after a lull of nearly three years the movement of vital and progressive forces in the country is again in the ascendant. A clear lead at this juncture is necessary to save it from frustration.

Youth And India Act.

The President of the Indian National Congress has characterized the new Government of India Act as a charter of slavery. Even the Liberal leaders always eager for co-operation have thought it necessary to record their protests against it. Election-slogans are being shouted from every quarter. It is imperative that the youth in the country

(Continued on Page 10)

Education In Japan

A Country With 47 Universities

Contributed

It was in the 3rd century that Chinese letters and Confucian books were first introduced into Japan. With these books came teachers, particularly a learned Korean named Wani and Chinese scholar named Achiki, who became instructors to the young princes, and those descendants served for generations as the Court recorders. In the 6th century, Buddhism came to the Island Empire to give added material progress to the Japanese civilization.

The Taiho Code

At this time education was confined to Princes and Court nobles, and it was not until the 8th century that a system of general public education was laid down. The system was placed on an elaborate basis by the Taiho Code promulgated in 701 A. D. The Code contained provisions for a central college (Daigaku) and provincial schools (Kokugaku), which were to be modelled on the educational system of China.

Later on, what might be termed "Private" Colleges were established in their respective fiefs by powerful feudal families, and the Buddhist priests established schools for the common people; but admission to these schools was limited to scions of high rank and the subject taught was restricted to the Chinese classes. In the Ashikaga Period school education suffered a decline; and only two places of study were recorded, namely the Kanazawa Library and Ashikaga School, although there might have been private lecture halls kept secretly by scribes and Buddhist monks.

Confucianism On New Footing

During the Tokugawa Era, Confucianism, hitherto taught by learned Buddhist priests, gained a new and independent footing and there arose many masters of Chinese culture. The Seido (the Temple of the Sages) in Edo (Tokyo) and a number of local institutions of higher learning, maintained by the munificence of the daimyo, were the embodiment of the earliest ideas of education. The subjects taught in those times were almost confined to the Chinese classics, especially Confucianism, which aimed at the development of the virtues of the individual and the acquisition of talents for statesmanship.

In addition to these institutions, private schools and 'Terakoya" (lit. temple schools for children) appeared all over the country for the education of the people in general. The 'Terakoya' school originated many years before the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate by Buddhist monks, but at first it was rather for the privileged class of people and the number of these schools was limited. Side by side with the governmental schools for the samurai class, 'Terakoya Education' appeared among the common folk in business and farming districts. The school-house was no longer in or attached to a temple; teaching was not restricted to the monks: the teacher might be a scholar of the Chinese classics or a retired samurai. The courses of study were principally reading, writing and arithmetic. Lessons in the Analects of Confucius and other classics were also given without commentary. More than 15,000 'Terakoya' are said to have existed in the country at the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and it was through them that the great majority of the farmers, craftsmen and merchants received their elementary education.

The Modern System

The modern educational system was established in 1872, when elementary education was made compulsory. The elementary schools then established throughout the country were to be attended by children of both sexes, irrespective of class distinctions, so that, as a passage in the Imperial Rescript inaugurating the new scheme reads, 'Henceforward education shall be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land and no family with an ignorant member'.

In 1890 the world-renowned Rescript on education was issued by the Emperor Meiji, which definitely established the basis of the moral teaching of the country, and it reads as follows:—

"Know ye, Our subjects! Our Imperial Ancestors have founded our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly imolanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friend true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue

(Continued on page 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NON-INTERVENTION OR BLOCKADE?

It is quite likely that the latest claims of Spanish rebels are lies. But there would be nothing surprising if they were true. Indeed in the present circumstances what is really astonishing is the victories of the Government forces. To continue the fight as they have carried on and as, we sincerely hope they would carry on inspite of the latest report from Madrid, which is rather alarming, is to perform a miracle, the miracle of a peoples united determination to stand up to the armed might of vested interests supported by foreign resources. The adverse circumstances which the Government has to face were reported to the League of Nations the other day by Spain's Foreign Secretary, Senor Delagayo. The policy of non-intervention, as he said, has been honoured only in its breach by the foreign friends of the rebels with the result that it now amounts to nothing less than a blockade of the Spanish Government. That the accusation is true does not need any argument. The Powers know it well enough. The question is what are they going to do? Or is the history of successful defiance of international commitments to be allowed to repeat itself?

ASTONISHING

The Home Secretary to the Nizam's Government has introduced a bill in the Legislative Council of Hyderabad to abolish slavery. The bill provides that any person who is in the habit of either importing or exporting slaves or otherwise carries on traffic in slaves shall be liable to imprisonment extending to ten years or life and shall also be liable to fine. The punishment proposed is not too drastic considering the inhuman nature of the practice. But what astonishes us is that it should have been existing in Hyderabad and what astonishes us still more deeply is that the British Government should have allowed such an ugly blot on civilisation to disfigure a part of the Empire. 150 years of British rule in India and slavery still exists!

FRIENDS OF INDIA.

The "India League" of Lonodn is to consider at its emergency meeting to-day the situation in this country created by the raid on Congress Headquarters and seizure of literature belonging to the Foreign Department and Civil Liberties Union, externment of Mr. Masani from the Punjab and the repressive campaign against the Indian Socialists. The "India League" is a well-meaning organization, counting among its members, many genuine friends of India who keep in touch with the trend of events in this country. We hope, therefore, they do not regard the three recent phases of repression in India which they are meeting to consider as isolated cases. They only constitute a part of the campaign of repression that will continue so long as the domination of Britain over India lasts. We have no illusions about any material benefit accruing to this country from the sympathy of a few friends of India in England. But the "India League" will earn our gratitude if they help to place the truth about repression in India before their countrymen.

A DEROGATORY TERM.

We very much wish that the Government spokesmen in the Assembly had not given such evasive and purely dialectical answers to the questions asked by Mr. Satyamurti regarding the use of the term "Vernacular" as applied to Indian languages. It may be readily granted that that term has the sanction of long usage behind it. But once its underlying derogatory meaning has been pointed out, it would be sheer perversity to insist upon its further use. Some years ago "Natives" was a word commonly applied to Indians. Government itself, however, recognised its offensive implications and have prohibited its use. On the same analogy, "vernacular" also should give way to "Indian languages." The Madras University, it appears, has already discontinued the use of the word. The question ought now to be taken up by other Universities and public institutions in India so as to give a lead to Government who do can not seem to be anxious to take any initiative in this matter.

NAUSEATING

The explanatory recantation of Swami Govindananda exposes him in a light which cannot be envied by any sensible person. It constitutes a confession that this gentleman who prided himself, and did so very loudly, on his "leftism", was prepared to leave the Congress in case he was not selected by the Sind Parliamentary Board and actually join the Congress "Nationalist" Party of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. A mentality which subordinates loudly proclaimed principles to the gratification of cheap and avowedly personal ambitions and so promptly betrays the former for the latter is, indeed, nauseating. And we are glad that the Congress Parliamentary Committee has refused nomination to him.

Proposed New Arts College

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from one "Amritlal," published on the 26th inst. in your journal, may I inquire whether:

(1) the Sikh Funds College Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar is a purely educational one or has anything to do with the mass-conversion of the people led by the Doctor,

(2) any criticism in the Press of the scheme could be construed as an attack on the genuine interests of the "Depressed" Classes, and the critic described as an enemy of those interests;

(3) the memory of great G.G. Agarkar, who himself was terribly persecuted by the Poona Brahmins because of his advance-guard work of social reform is not libelled with Amritlal's statement:

(4) the site chosen for Dr. Ambedkar's College does not adjoin the Kohinoor Mills and, therefore, unsuitable in any respect?

I cannot understand why "Amritlal" should accuse "Observateur" of being a Brahmin when judged by his writings, he might as well be a Mahar, Chamar or Dhed. I may state that as a reader of your journal, I have read "Observateur's" several articles published on a variety of subjects with interest and my own impression is that the gentleman writing under that pen-name could easily be a Bolshevist or anarchist as well as a non-Hindu. I am prepared to substantiate this statement by adducing documentary evidence from the mass of his writings published in your journal. I may add for "Amritlal's" edification that I am not a Brahmin, even if I were a graduate of a local missionary college and that I strongly resent the tone of patronage assumed towards the "Depressed" Classes, which Dr. Ambedkar and his circle have not the exclusive monopoly of representing.—Yours etc.,

"A NON-BRAHMIN LAWYER."

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved the resolution as amended under the advice of the President.
—Council of State Proceedings.

* * * *

Those who recall with some regret the hectic days of "the Riga Correspondent," Nationalisation of Women and Cannibalism in Russia need not give themselves to regret. Those days are still among us. And willing gullibility is as much a proof against being ravished by intelligence and sense as ever it was—sorry, we keep remembering Jawaharlal's impudent description of Indian Liberals.

But to revert. Here we are:—

One of the most astonishing atrocity stories was told about Senora Iriburi, a prominent member of the Spanish Left, by the pro-rebel French paper, 'Action Francaise,' which described how, in a public square in Madrid this Spanish communist woman deputy, who is noted for her fiery oratory, killed a priest by biting him through the neck and chewing him to death.

This is from the "Leader" of Allahabad.

And we congratulate our contemporary for the more thorough and humane feat of swallowing the story whole—unbitten, unchewed and un———, but the Junior Colleague is always disrespectful as you know.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub's deputation to the Viceroy appealed "in the name of humanity and fairplay to His Majesty's Government to do justice to the people of Palestine by forthwith abrogating the Balfour Declaration and terminating the Mandate held by the establishment of responsible government."

So even the worthy Knight believes that His Majesty's Government have been behaving against "humanity and fairplay."

* * * *

But worse than the blasphemy is the threat that "Delay would inevitably entail estrangement of Anglo-Muslim relationship."

The Junior Colleague suggests that since the appeal has been rejected the inevitable estrangement would take the form of more provocative attacks on the Congress by Sir Md. Yakub.

Our own opinion is that the word "delay" covers an infinity of time and, therefore, all is well.

* * * *

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy has left Madras for Simla via Bombay. "He sees the Viceroy on October 2, leaves for Madras the same night."

We hope he recovers completely.

* * * *

Appealing in moving terms for an amicable settlement of the Maruti Temple dispute, B. B. Minor writes: "Careful speech and tactful action are urgently needed. Recrimination and threats can only aggravate a situation that is as deplorable as it is dangerous."

Quite true. But so do tendencious headlines, interviews and reports aggravate a situation, etc., etc.

* * * *

AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA.

Closer Relations?
—Anglo-India.

Oh, the eloquent pathos of that note of interrogation!

* * * *

Rykoff, Commissar of Communication, who was recently absolved of allegations made against him in the Moscow State Trial, has been relieved of his post, says Reuter.

We are now concerned about our confreres Radek and Bukharin, who too were guilty of being absolved of similar allegations.

* * * *

CAT KEEPS RAT.
—Headline.

The paradox of marital bliss.

* * * *

The party was in full swing, and a melancholy man was leaning against the wall, speaking to nobody.

"Know many people here?" asked one of the guests.

"Hardly anybody", said the melancholy one.

"Then why not go on somewhere else?"

"I can't. My wife's giving the party".

Blessings Of British Mandate In Palestine

Viceroy Tells Deputation To Allay Indian Anxiety Over Arab Struggle

Replying to the address from the Muslim deputation regarding Palestine affairs, H. E. the Viceroy, *inter alia* expressed appreciation of the opportunity to talk and the great importance he attached to Muslim opinion.

He explained the situation, including the binding terms under which the League Mandate had been scrupulously carried out, and removed a number of misapprehensions entertained by the deputation.

The Viceroy concluded by saying that a Commission was ready to investigate impartially the whole problem of Arab grievances when law and order which was of imperative interest to all concerned, was restored enabling the Commission to work.—A.P.

DO AWAY WITH BALFOUR DECLARATION

Palestine Policy Will Have Serious Repercussions

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

That the British policy in Palestine and the coercive measures adopted against the Arabs are a great obstable in the way of Anglo-Muslim co-operation and that such a policy might have very unhappy repercussions in all parts of the world wherever Muslims lived, were stressed in an address submitted to-day to His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation headed by Sir Mahomed Yakub and consisting of leading Muslims from all parts of India.

The address adds that the policy of the British Government had been despotic and repressive and that their promises had never materialised. While the British Mandate of Iraq had terminated long ago and the French Mandate over Syria had given place to responsible indigenous Government, the Palestine Mandate had not only continued but had been further strengthened and held by iron claws.

The Balfour Declaration guaranteed that only Jews affected in the last war would immigrate to Palestine but now Jews driven from Germany and other places were also brought there, squeezing out the native population.

The address appeals in the name of humanity and fairplay to His Majesty's Government to do justice to the people of Palestine by forthwith abrogating the Balfour Declaration and terminating the Mandate held by the establishment of responsible Government. Delay would inevitably entail estrangement of Anglo-Muslim relationship.—A.P.

VICEROY'S REPLY

Replying to the representation, His Excellency the Viceroy said:

I fully appreciate and sympathise with the very natural concern which the course of events in Palestine has caused to the Moslem community in India and it is a source of satisfaction to me to have this opportunity, in the light of the very full and even outspoken statement which you have addressed to me, of making clear the active interest with which the Government of India have watched and are watching the situation, of the importance which they attach to Moslem feeling regarding it, of the steps which they have taken and will continue to take to keep His Majesty's Government fully informed of the Moslem point of view and of their desire to leave nothing undone to relieve the anxieties which you have expressed and to remove any misapprehensions which may exist in regard to the policy of His Majesty's Government and the position in Palestine.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED

There are certain aspects of this case on which I cannot but feel in the light of the representations that you have made to me that there is some misunderstanding and I am glad to be able to reassure you in regad to them. In the first place it is incorrect to suggest that steps are being or have been taken for the expropriation of Arab settlers or landholders. Not only is this not the case, but legislation has recently been put into force to protect the cultivator from the loss of his land by alienation, legislation the effect of which is, as you will appreciate, to ensure permanent occupancy right to tenants.

THOSE RESTRICTIONS.

"That there may be cases and even many cases in which individual Arabs in response either to financial inducements or to those economic stresses from which the cultivator is in no country in the world exempt have parted with landed property it would be disingenuous of me to deny, but it would be no more legitimate to endeavour to establish on such a foundation a convincing argument of general application and validity than to take advantage of the protests which individual Arabs have in the past made against restrictions on the sale of land on the ground that such restrictions were not in the true interest of the Arab population. On a different point I can assure you that there is no shadow of foundation for the rumour to which you refer of the resignation of the High Commissioner. I now turn to a matter of far greater importance and that is the suggestion that there has been any violation of the sanctity of the Holy Places of Islam. For that suggestion there is no basis whatever. There has been no violation of the sanctity of the Holy places nor is there any ground for holding that the pledges given in respect of them have not been observed in the fullest sense. It will be within your recollection that the provisions of the Mandate itself guarantee the immunities of the Holy places in Palestine and also the right of each community to maintain its own schools and to enjoy freedom for its religious and eleemosynary bodies.

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

I observe that you refer in your address to the fact that the Balfour Declaration is a war measure. I entirely accept your suggestion that it was a measure which emerged from the special conditions of the Great War, but you will agree with me that it would not be possible to substantiate the claim that its operation, its extent or its duration were in any way intended or announced to be limited to the period of the war, nor is it the case that there is any limitation in the terms of the decisions taken at the time in question as to the nationality or origin of the Jews who, in conformity with the terms of the Declaration, were to be permitted to make their home in Palestine. The conflict which has arisen is essentially political and racial rather than religious in character, a point which it is important to bear in mind. But, whatever its character, the resulting situation is admittedly most unsatisfactory, and, as you are well aware, no one is more conscious of that fact or more anxius to take any steps that properly can be taken to remedy it than His Majesty's Government.

OPERATION OF MANDATE.

"I feel, however, that it is my duty before proceeding further to remove the feeling which appears to exist in some quarters, though not, I think, in the minds of this Deputation, that the effect of the operation of the Palestine Mandate has been to prejudice the economic position of the Arab population. As I have already said I can quite conceive that in the circumstances I have described individual Arabs may have parted with their land and I appreciate the very natural anxiety of the Arab inhabitants of Palestine to retain the place which the Mandate has always contemplated that they should retain in that country. But such facts as are available to me go to suggest that the consequences of the operation of the Mandate have either directly or indirectly been on a broad view of a definitely beneficial character so far as the Arab population generally is concerned. I observe in the first place that there has been an increase in the Arab population between 1922 and the present day of well over 50 per cent and the increase is, I understand, to a large extent in the area principally inhabited by the Jews. The number of citrus plantations owned by the Arabs has increased between 1931 and 1935 from 59,000 donums to 135,000 donums and while the corresponding increase over the same period in the case of the Jews is from 68,000 to 160,000, it is quite clear that a very substantial improvement has taken place in the case of the Arab population. So far as general unemployment and financial conditions are concerned you are well aware that before 1919 owing to the unsatisfactory character of the financial position there was a not unsubstantial migration of Arabs from Palestine. My information goes to show that this is no longer the case and that the tide has set in the opposite direction. It goes without saying too that inasmuch as Jewish immigrants who have not a definite prospect of employment are required to be persons of independent means who possess a capital of not less than £1,000 the influx of new capital consequent upon their entry into into Palestine must contribute to the economic prosperity of the country and that the improvement in that economic prosperity must ensure to the benefit of the Arabs as well as the Jewish inhabitants.

BLESSINGS OF SYSTEM.

The period of the Mandate has seen the establishment of co-operative societies in Palestine, the establishment of arrangements on a wide scale for the use of improved seed and improved agricultural appliances and the initiation of an irrigation scheme. It stands to reason that developments of this nature cannot but have either directly or indirectly a beneficial effect on the general economic level of the country. So much for the merely material side. But I am concerned too to dispel any suggestion that His Majesty's Government in the action, which they have been forced to take have disregarded Moslem feeling, that they have been actuated by any hostility to the Moslem world and to Moslem aspirations or that (a suggestion to which reference is made in your remarks), they have endeavoured to crush the legitimate aspirations of the Arab population of Palestine. Nothing could be farther from the truth than any of these suggestions. As regards the attitude of His Majesty's Government to Moslem feeling and the Moslem world His Majesty the King, as you yourselves point out, has only in the last few weeks paid a visit to Turkey while the prolonged negotiations which have taken place with the representatives of the Egyptian Government have concluded in a Treaty which has been accepted by the Egyptian people with satisfaction and as a real proof of the good-will and the friendly disposition of His Majesty's Government.

A ROYAL COMMISSION.

"In Palestine itself His Majesty's Government throughout the present unfortunate disturbances have, as you are aware, received with much appreciation the friendly offers of well disposed Arab rulers and notabilities to use their influence in attempts at conciliation while in so far as there may be a legitimate Arab grievance in the present situation His Majesty's Government have announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to make recommendations for the removal of any such grievances or fears, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has made it clear in the House of Commons in June last that while no Government, least of all a Mandatory Power responsible to the League of Nations, can undertake to carry out proposals still to be formulated and which it has therefore not yet seen His Majesty's Government will certainly consider with the utmost care and with all possible weight any recommendations made by so authoritative a body as the proposed Royal Commission.

NO HOSTILITY.

As for the suggestion that there has been any endeavour to crush legitimate Arab aspirations the long and close connection with Arabia of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India and the friendly and cordial relations which subsist at the moment between His Majesty's Government, the Government of India, Egypt, Iraq and Trans-Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of the Yemen and the Arab Sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf are the best answer to any suggestion to deliberate and calculated hostility. The steps which His Majesty's Government have now been reluctantly forced to take with a view to the reestablishment of law and order in Palestine are entirely separate from the merits of the matters which will fall to be investigated by the Royal Commmission.

ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY.

Those steps are an essential preliminary to the investigations of the Royal Commission and to the removal in the light of its recommendations of any legitimate Arab grievances or fears. To represent them as being aimed against the true interests of the Arab population would be entirely to misapprehend and misunderstand their object. Their object is to put an end to a campaign of violence and of terrorism which it is not too much to regard as having passed beyond the control of responsible Arab leaders. It is my earnest hope, and I am sure the hope of all of us, that more mature reflection on the part of those concerned in Palestine may render them unnecessary and may enable His Majesty's Government to secure the calm and independent atmosphere which, more than anything else, is essential to the successful conduct of the investigations of the Commission without the necessity of taking forcible action to re-establish that peace and good order which is in the common interest of Arab and Jew alike.

MEANING OF "NATIONAL HOME."

You are, I think, well aware of the limitations within which His Majesty's Government, having regard to the conditions under which a Mandate for Palestine has been assigned to them, are obliged to act. Their freedom of action is necessarily limited by the terms of the Mandate which were defined by the Council of the League of Nations acting under the penultimate paragraph of Article 22 of the Covenant. But while under the terms of the Mandate His Majesty's Government are bound on the one hand to facilitate the development of a Jewish national home they are equally bound on the other hand to safeguard the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish inhabitants and they have consistently kept this aspect of their responsibilities in the forefront. They have made it clear moreover on more than one occasion that the meaning which they attach to the phrase "Jewish National Home" is not in their view the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole, but rather the development of a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and pride.

APPEAL TO DELEGATION

Let me say in conclusion that the Government of India appreciate to the utmost the very natural anxieties of the Moslem subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor. They realise to the full the importance of Moslem feeling in a matter such as the present and they are very conscious of the extreme importance of maintaining the closest contact with His Majesty's Government in regard to it. Throughout this crisis His Majesty's Government have been kept in the closest touch by the Government of India with all developments here and with all representations received and I may add that not only has my Government taken the official steps which are appropriate in such circumstances to ensure that the fullest and most reliable information as to Moslem feeling was at all times available to His Majesty's Government but I have myself been in constant private communication with the Secretary of State. Lord Zetland as you are well aware is in a position to speak in the Cabinet with the authority of a former Governor of Bengal and with a long and varied personal experience of India. I can at once assure you that there is no risk whatever of the Moslem case going by default or of His Majesty's Government being left in ignorance of the attitude and the feelings of Indian Moslems. The arrangements which I have made to ensure that such information shall at all times be available have in my judgment worked well hitherto and you need not fear that there will be any relaxation in the efforts of my Government to present Indian Moslems opinion as objectively as promptly and as completely as possible to His Majesty's Government at every stage of the present situation. I have already mentioned the vital importance to Arabs as well as to Jews of the restoration at the earliest possible moment of law and order. It is my sincere and earnest trust that we may before very long see such an improvement in the situations as will enable the strong and representative commission appointed by His Majesty's Government to carry out their investigations. Meanwhile I would appeal to you, gentlemen, representing as you do responsible Muhammadan opinion throughout India to do what you can to remove any impression on the part of members of your great community that their attitude is not appreciated by the Government of India or that it has not been represented to His Majesty's Government and to use the great influence which you undoubtedly wield to ensure that in dealing with this subject which is so important and which so deeply affects the religious susceptibilities of so many the maximum of balance and of restraint shall be observed."—A.P.

NINE KILLED IN SEAPLANE CRASH

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Lloyd's Agents at Benghazi (Tripoli) reports that an Italian seaplane was burned and sunk on September 27.

Nine persons were killed.—Reuter.

"Save Madrid From Fascism"

Spanish Government Issues Back-To-Wall Manifesto

Rebels Are Backed By Foreign Countries Bargaining Parts Of Territory

LONDON, September 28.

The Government have issued a back-to-the-wall manifesto declaring that the insurgents are superior in air and arms "due to supplies from foreign countries signifying bargains for parts of our territory", declaring that the enemy is making the greatest efforts to reach the Capital and appealing to all to subordinate everything to save Madrid from Fascism.—Reuter.

TOLEDO CAPTURED

LONDON, Sept. 28.

General Franco has issued a Communique from Burgos announcing that the insurgents have captured Toledo and rescued the surviving defenders of the Alcazar.

The capture of Toledo, prematurely announced previously, occurred on Sunday evening.

The insurgents approached within a mile of the city on Saturday following a fierce battle at Bargas, eight miles from Toledo, in which there were heavy losses on both sides.—Reuter.

ENTRY INTO TOLEDO

PARIS, Sept. 28.

The city of Toledo is almost intact except for the ruined northern face of Alcazar, according to one of the first correspondents to enter the town with the insurgent relief columns.

An officer and twenty men entered the town and followed by another thirty relief forces penetrated to the centre of the City after exchange of shots, while Government artillery continued to bombard Alcazar and planes belonging to both sides were active overhead.

Cadets beseiged Alcazar, then made a sortie and joined up with the relief forces.—Reuter.

HOLLAND CREATES EQUALISATION FUND

Premier Appeals For Confidence In Govt.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.

M. Colijn broadcasting this morning did not refer to the devaluation of the guilder though he hinted that "slight weakening of the guilder may be created."

He announced the creation of an Equalisation Fund of 300 million guilders and the immediate introduction of a bill to prevent rapid unnecessary rise in prices.

He announced that Holland would adopt managed currency on the lines followed in England and appealed to the Dutch people to keep calm and not to lose confidence in the Government which is in power to control the guilder in co-operation with the Netherlands Bank.—Reuter.

NO RIGID MONETARY STANDARD

London "Times" On International Agreement

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The "Times" commenting on Anglo-American statement that the stability of exchange rates is banked with the development of international trade, says that it is clear that co-operating the three Governments have resolved to move step by step and there is no question of an endeavour to establish a rigid international monetary standard which will be impracticable until the causes are removed, which effected the collapse of Gold Standard.—Reuter.

Managing Agents Win Battle In Assembly

Pt. PANT'S MOTION LOST

Satyamurti Reminds Mody Of Congress Sacrifices For Millowners' Profit

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

In the Legislative Assembly Pandit Pant's amendment relating to Managing Agents' tenure was rejected by 68 votes to 53.—A. P.

After a dull question-hour the Assembly proceeded with the third reading of the Cantonment Bill. Messrs. Sadiq Ali Khan and Mohanlal Saxena congratulated Mr. Tottenham for the compromising spirit exhibited by him. Mr. Saksena wanted an assurance from Government with regard to the working of the various provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Tottenham assured the House that the provisions regarding election of non-official members would be very satisfactory from the non-official view-point and promised to put the Bill into operation without any delay.

The Bill was passed.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Before the debate on the Company Bill was resumed the President conveyed to the House the disappointment of the Leader of the House with the slow progress made. As for myself, Sir Abdur Rahim said, he would be prepared to sit late in the evenings and even dispense with the question-hour.

Cries: "No."

The President repeated he had promised to sit till six o'clock today and to-morrow.

MODY'S SURPRISE.

Speaking on Pandit Pant's amendment Sir Homy Mody expressed surprise that even dacoits, prisoners and thieves excited sympathy, but not the Managing Agents. What had the latter done to incur so much odium? Managing Agents had in the face of public apathy, Government's indifference, lack of technical skill and various other obstacles built in Indian industries which placed this country among a dozen industrial countries of the world. It was due to the Managing Agents that 3,500 million yards of cloth of a total requirement of 4,500 million yards was manufactured in India and nearly half the total production of cotton was consumed in India. In the steel industry a town with a population of 100,000 men had been built.

Pandit Pant's amendment would whittle the twenty years fixed in the Bill.

THEIR SACRIFICES.

Sir H. P. Mody pointing out the anomalies which would be caused by Pandit Pant's amendment said that a Managing Agent who had made heavy sacrifices might be turned out in five years, while one who fattened on the gains might remain in office for fifteen years.

Pandit Pant's arguments about the consumer showed that he was in Sir James Grigg's company. Sir H. P. Mody said that the real remedy lay not in legal provisions, but in having vigilant shareholders through an efficient organisation like the Bombay Shareholders' Association. The House knew that Mr. Desai, Pandit Pant and Mr. Satyamurti constituted the Managing Agents of the Congress Party. But on critical occasions the shareholders behind them had their way (applause). That was the proper remedy.

SATYAMURTI HITS BACK

Mr. Satyamurti said that Sir H. P. Mody had misrepresented the position. There was no automatic removal of Managing Agents, but only if the shareholders so desired and that five years from now and only after a Managing Agent had been in office for thirty years. What were the Managing Agents' sacrifices compared to those of the consumer? Sir H. P. Mody should be grateful to the Congress for promoting the Swadeshi Movement. While Sir H. P. Mody was egging on Government to pass ordinances, volunteers were picketing foreign cloth shops to enable millowners to make more profits. The House adjourned for lunch.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that Pandit Pant's amendment would not remove defects. He opposed the amendment which he said would do harm to the Managing Agency system to which Pandit Pant was committed.

Sir G. H. Hidayatullah said that Government's solution was a happy compromise.

Mr. Aney wondered what particular gain the mover would achieve by his amendment. There should be a common law which would govern Managing Agents, both old and new. The removal of these Agents would cause havoc in industry.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying on the debate said that the Bill had 700 clauses and 400 amendments had been tabled. Government had made up its mind in respect only of three matters and to resist a change to the utmost in the interest of saving the Bill. One had only been disposed of relating to the system of proportional representation. The other related to the tenure of Managing Agents and the third had not yet arisen.

Continuing, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the question worth considering was where the terms were unquestionable.

Sir N. N. Sircar said he held out no threat but could not disguise from the House the fact that if Pandit Pant's amendment was carried it would cause such an upheaval and the situation would be full of such mischief and danger with immense possibility of retarding industrial development in India that Government would rather have the Old Law than the New Law with this provision.

BHULABHAI'S RETORT.

Mr. Desai replying said that he had thirty years' experience of industrial life in two centres. His answer to Sir H. P. Mody was that the Congress Party's Managing Agency was based on service, while the other was based on profits (cheers). He read to the House the Bombay High Courts ruling in the case of Morarji Gokuldas showing that there was no such thing as perpetuity of contract and of succession and no question of expropriation arose. People had realised the import of this judgment.

As regards the Bombay Corner they had never been resorted to for the purpose of replacing an Agent, nor had they resulted in a single case in a Managing Agent being dismissed.

If Mr. Desai had felt there was any substance in the fear of risk to which the Law Member had referred, he would not have supported the amendment. He asked those who raised the bogey to dispel unwarranted fears.

Mr. Jinnah agreeing with Mr. Desai said there was no sanctity of contract involved if contracts were unconscionable. It was for the Legislature to see that they were not allowed to continue.

Pandit Pant's amendment would make Managing Agents to revise the terms and see the shareholders' approval. Sir. H. P. Mody talked of five crores sacrifice made by the Bombay Textile Industry. If it was so, why should such a Managing Agent be afraid of facing the share-holders? (cheers). As regards the fear of a corner, the Managing Agents had taken care to hold a majority or a substantial number of shares. They were like the Government in the Assembly. They only needed a few votes to win against the opposition (cheers).

The House divided and rejected Pandit Pant's amendment by 68 votes to 53.

TWO FORMAL AMENDENT

Thereafter two formal amendments were accepted. One of them was moved by Mr. Satyamurti which omits the following from clause 42 (4): "And shall not prejudice the right of the Managing Agent to recover any compensation which would have been payable by the company to the Managing Agent for premature termination of his contract of management, had such termination resulted from action of the company itself."

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

PERRY TASTES DEFEAT

Budge Wins Singles And Doubles At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.

In the Final of the pacific South-west Tournament Budge beat Perry 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Budge and Mako beat Perry and Shields in the Men's Doubles Final 14-12, 6-3, 6-0.—Reuter.

"Famine Relief Day" In City On October 4

FIVE LAKHS NEEDED

Mayor's Committee Appeals For Funds

BOMBAY: Monday.

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee, write:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee held to-day, has issued the accompanying appeal to the public for funds and have also passed the resolution fixing a "Famine Relief Day" for Bombay City on Saturday, October 10, 1936:——

In response to an influentially signed requisition a meeting of the citizens of Bombay was convened by the Mayor of Bombay on 4th September, 1936, to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the situation that had arisen on account of the failure or shortage of rains in the various parts of the Bombay Presidency.

MAYOR'S INVESTIGATION RESULTS.

At that meeting a General Committee was appointed to take necessary steps to raise funds for affording relief and assistance to the areas affected and to adopt such other measures as would alleviate the situation. Subsequently, however, there was some rainfall which raised hopes that the situation might improve so far as the 'Rabi' crops were concerned. The General Committee, therefore, before taking any further steps, requested the Mayor at their meeting held on the 9th September, 1936, to have an investigation of the economic conditions prevailing in the various parts of the Presidency. Accordingly the Mayor saw the Hon. the Revenue Member to the Government of Bombay and the elected representatives in the Legislative Council from the various districts; he also wrote to responsible people in the other parts of the Presidency for information. On the strength of the information thus collected he made a report to the Committee. That report has already appeared in the Press.

At their meeting held on the 18th September, 1936, the General Committee adopted the report made by the Mayor and appointed an Executive Committee to appeal for funds and adopt such measures of relief as may be necessary for relieving distress in the affected areas.

RELIEF FOR THREE MONTHS NEEDED.

The situation disclosed in the Mayor's report has been confirmed by the information received thereafter and it can be summarised as follows:—

"The earlier crops have, except in the four districts of Surat, Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri, more or less completely failed. The later rains have relieved the scarcity of water in some places, but for some months, the difficulties of fodder will remain. While the prices of food-stuff have not gone up everywhere, the failure of the Khariff crops has left the agriculturist without any credit, on which to borrow for his maintenance while the rabi crops are nearing the harvesting season. It the Khariff crops are normal, the Sowcar gives the peasants loans to keep them going until crops are harvested. As the Khariff crops have failed, the credit stream has dried up and this is the crux of the situation; until the Rabi crops are assured, the agriculturist has little or no means of supplying himself with food, even though the prices of foodstuff have not risen, as he has no cash resources; that is why for three months, at least, the ryot stands in need of relief immediately."

The Executive Committee now earnestly invites the attention of the public of Bombay to the distressing situation that has arisen in large parts of the Presidency and to the grim struggle which men and cattle are waging against hunger and starvation. The water scarcity in some parts is even more arresting as it is clear that the later rains were only spasmodic and they have not improved the situation about rabi crops as was hoped.

FIVE LAKHS NEEDED.

The Committee estimate that a sum of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs will be called for, if adequate relief is to be given to men and cattle. The amount is not very large. The charitable and philanthropic instinct of the citizens of Bombay is proverbial. No cry of distress has ever failed to strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the people of Bombay. The Executive Committee, therefore, appeal to the public of Bombay to subscribe quickly and liberally to the Mayor's Fund so that the work of relief may be taken in hand without any delay.

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

The relief work will be carried on in co-operation with such Government and semi-official and non-official agencies as may be working in the distressed areas.

"FAMINE RELIEF DAY" ON OCTOBER 10.

The following is the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee:—

"That, Saturday, the 10th October, 1936, should be observed as a 'Famine Relief Day' in the City of Bombay; that there should be a city-wide effort to collect subscriptions from the public by seeking the co-operation of public bodies, Women's Associations, commercial bodies, Mahajans and Trustees of Charitable Funds and by organising volunteers, Sevikas, etc., and for that purpose co-operation should be invited of all volunteer organisations in the City."

ALL-INDIA RUGBY FINAL: Photo shows an incident between Calcutta and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway team.

Indian News From Here And There

Our Ahmedabad Letter

GENERAL BOARD'S MOVE FOR LONGER LEASE

Representation Made To Government

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

The sky remained clear during the week, and there was not a drop of rain. The heat has been unbearable during the day, although nights are somewhat cool. The total rainfall during the season has been 21 inches and 27 cents.

Mortality figures went upto 251 showing an increase of 34 over the figures for the preceding week, and a death rate of 34.11 per thousand. Consumption was responsible for 15 deaths.

CLOTH MARKET BETTER.

The cloth market shows some signs of improvement as usual at this time of the year. Mill shares have remained steady with a slight increase in certain cases.

Ranchhod Patel, Babu Patel and three others of the mill kamdar who had been arrested on a charge of obstructing the traffic and not allowing police officers to do their duty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and, rupees 30 fine each or one month's simple imprisonment in default, have been released on bail in appeal.

KIDNAPPING SEQUEL

Sardarkhan Jetalkhan and Police constable Rasulmiyan of the railway police who were alleged to have been involved in the kidnapping of the Brahmin girl, have been kept in police custody, and the magistrate will present the charge sheet against them within ten days.

SCHOOL BOARD GRANT.

The School Board of the Municipality sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Jyoti Sangh in one of its meetings this week. It considered the report of the administrative officer which stated that the Sangh was doing very good work in the direction of adult education as well as of physical training for young girls and finding out work for unemployed middle class women. The matter was considered sympathetically by the board and the grant was sanctioned. An application from clerks of the School Board Office was also considered by the Board, and permission was granted to the clerks to put up an oil painting of Mr. P. K. Desai in the School Board Office on his retirement.

The annual gathering of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya was held on Sunday last. It was presided over by Principal A. B. Dhruva who discussed the importance of music in his remarks, and expressed his opinion that if a faculty of music were started by our university the scientific study of music may be taken up to the M. A. course.

LARGER LEASE.

A meeting of the General Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality was held in the Gandhi Hall on Wednesday last. A requisition signed by twenty members had been submitted to the President about three weeks back, and it was one of the items on the agenda. After some items on the agenda were disposed of, Mr. Krishnacharya asked for priority and moved that the Government be approached to extend the life of the present board to such time as may be necessary to prepare voters' list, according to the new constitution.

If this request is granted there will be an addition of about 33,000 voters to the lists.

Mr. Jadavala moved an amendment to file the papers as the proposal went against the rights of the electors. The amendment however was not seconded, and therefore it fell through

PRESIDENTS' VIEW

The President Mr. Mavlankar expressed his view that he was not satisfied with the arguments put forward for extending the period of the Board. He argued that the life of the Board must be extended at least till April, if new electoral roles were to be prepared and even then it would not be possible to distribute the seats in different wards and have the elections in April 1937 according to the new constitution. The Provincial Government would be busy with their work under the new constitution and it would not be in a position to grant the request.

He also argued that the members of the Board by passing the resolution would be accused of being anxious to retain their seats after their period was over, and at the whole, he believed that no useful purpose would be served by passing such a resolution.

Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai, Chairman of the Standing Committee said that he was not one of the signatories to the requisition, but he could not agree with the view expressed by the President. He argued that if the life of the Board was extended, thirty thousand voters would be added to the lists, and there was nothing wrong in approaching the Government for the enfranchisement of so many persons. He further argued that there was no loss of self respect in the demand, as it was to be made in the interest of persons to be enfranchised. Even if the Government did not grant their request they would have the satisfaction of feeling that they had done their duty to the voters. The question was discussed by several other councillors in its different aspects till, at last closure was applied and on votes being taken 25 voted for it and 7 against it while 4 remained neutral.

RESOLUTION PASSED

A request has therefore been made to the Government to extend the period of the present Board and the reply will be received in the course of a week or so. If the period is not extended, elections are due about the end of October or in the beginning of November. This question is being hotly discussed in the public and the local press and one more argument advanced in favour of the extension is that if elections are held according to the new constitution the Government will not be justified in having nominated members on the board and the 12 seats of such members will also be filled up by elections.

The attitude of the President Mr. Mavlankar in the board has been surprising and various criticisms are directed against what he said and against the speech of Mr. Manilal. Every thing now depends upon the attitude of the Government.

The City Congress Committee is busy making arrangements for the Gandhi Week. Acharya Kirpalani, Congress Secretary is coming to Ahmedabad during the week and he will perform the opening ceremony of the Jyoti Sangh Exhibition and will deliver a public lecture in the week.

RELIEF IN FAMINE AREAS.

The Gujarat Prantik Samiti is busy with relief work. It has opened cheap grain shops in all affected parts. Eight such shops have been opened in Jhalod and Dohad in the Panch Mahals where 2,100 maunds of maize were sold upto the 22nd inst. It is proposed to open 5 more such shops in the Panch Mahals. In Kaira district, 5 shops have already been opened and there is a demand for 2 more. 1,094 maunds of corn have been sold in this district. In the Ahmedabad district seeds are being distributed at 26 different centres and in north Gujarat there are 5 cheap grain shops. Sjt. Morarji Desai, Secretary of the G. P. C. C. has been touring in Kathiawad along with Sjt. Arjunlal Lala and will return in a day or two. Seeds and corn worth rupees 37,000 have been sold through the agencies of the Gujarat Prantik Samiti till now.

The Ahmedabad Education Society is busy with its arrangements for Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College to be started in June 1937. The Society seems to be contemplating several other educational activities in the city, and is bound to inspire confidence when an educationist like Principal A. B. Dhruva is its president and a business man like Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai is the chairman of its governing body.

ALLEGED INSULT TO GOVERNOR

D. T. Officer Contradicts Report And Sues Nagpur 'Paper

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Mr. S. A. Yusoof, District Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway, Bilaspur, has lodged a complaint under section 500 I.P.C. against the Editor and Printer of the "Independent" a Congress English weekly of Nagpur.

It is alleged that in a news-item that appeared in the paper of Sept. 5 it was said that Mr. Yusoof insulted His Excellency Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Acting Governor on the occasion of his visit to Bilaspur on 30th August by addressing him simply as "Mr. Rao" and that as a result of which it was stated, that he was dismissed from service.

Mr. Yusoof alleges that this information was absolutely false and was deliberately made against him, which has lowered him in the estimate of the people. Summons have been issued and the case has been fixed for Oct. 6.

No Subsidy For Unani Or Ayurvedic Physicians

I Would Err On Safe Side In Rural Medical Scheme, Says Home Member

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

The Bombay Legislative Council after question hour turned to further consideration of demands for supplementary grants relating to Medical and Public Health Department. The Local Self-Government Minister, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi moved Rs. 10 token grant for appointment of Epidemic Medical Officer.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif said that one officer would not suffice for Sholapur District which suffered much from plague.

Rao Bahadur Bole suggested that the Minister should give attention to the establishment of Birth Control clinics (Laughter.)

Mr. Boyle wanted to know what steps Government were taking to prevent malaria epidemic besides curing it where it breaks out.

Dr. Solanki complained that entrusting this work to Local Boards would only aggravate inconveniences experienced by Scheduled Classes.

Mr. Kamat congratulated the Minister for his scheme which he said would go down in history as "Dehlavi Scheme of 1396."

A demand was made after the Minister had replied to the points raised in the debate.

The House next passed a demand for Rs. 10 token grant moved by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi for appointments of additional number of nurses and midwives to Local Board dispensaries.

INDIAN VS. EUROPEAN NURSES.

Dr. Vad and Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed raised the question of disparity of payment to Indian and European nurses and also that in their treatment.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi explaining the situation said that the evil of disparity of payment between European and Indian nurses was a thing of past and had descended to him through Ministers and Ministers. "I would not blow my own trumpet," continued Sir Ali Mahomed. "But let me say that I have given attention only to practicable things and I would not make any statement for things which I would not be able to carry out."

Continuing the Minister, however, stated that the question of disparity in payment was under discussion of the Surgeon General whose report would be made available to the House. For himself he said he was trying to do everything possible in the matter. The grant was finally sanctioned.

NO SUBSIDY TO UNANI OR AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi's next demand for Rs. 10 token grant for subsidising private medical practitioners to practise in rural areas was also made after some discussion. It was suggested that a subsidy should be given to Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners. But Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said as Minister of the Government on which rests the responsibility of protecting the public, he would prefer to err on the safe side and not include them in this scheme.

The President next ruled out of order Khan Bahadur Cooper's next token demand grant for entertaining and establishment of the port of Land Manager, Development Department Chawls, as under the Standing Orders, Rule 32, such token grant could not be moved.

The token grant of Rs. 10 for the appointment of an Assistant Labour Officer in Bombay was next sanctioned.

MORE P.M's FOR BOMBAY.

The House then granted Rs. 15,339 demand for temporary appointments of two Additional Presidency Magistrates. The Home Member next moved Rs 10 token grant for the establishment of two additional High Court Judges.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel suggested the establishment of City Civil Court to do away with the congestion of work in the High Court but the Home Member said that on consideration the idea was found not feasible and was, therefore, "dead."

After granting the demand the House adjourned to Wednesday, to-morrow being declared a holiday for Ganpati immersion.

Lord Brabourne will address the House on Wednesday.

ANTI-"SATTA" DRIVE IN INDORE

INDORE, Sept. 28

With a view to strike at the very root of the notorious "Satta" gambling in the State, the Government of the Indore State has further amended the Satta Gambling Act, authorising the State Police to arrest and prosecute any person of persons suspected to be a satta gambler.

Under the provision of this amended Act, even letting of a house to a Sattoria", has been penalised and violation of the provision of the Act will be rigorously punished. — United Press.

(Continued from Col. 2)

bridegrooms from having license to hold a sword during the marriage week.

The Home Member, Mr. Turner, replying said that the matter was under consideration of Government and stated that during the last three years six bridegrooms were prosecuted for unlawful possession of swords.

Dr. Vad asked if Government were aware that the Returning Officers insisted upon graduates, claiming to be included in the electoral roll for general constituencies by virtue of their educational qualifications, to produce their matriculation certificates even when they could produce their university certificates or diplomas for their graduation. Khan Bahadur Cooper replied in the affirmative and added "provisions of Electoral Rules must be interpreted as they are. Paragraph 4 of Part 3 of Sixth Schedule to Government of India Act 1935, lays down that the passing of an examination prescribed as equivalent to the matriculation examination shall be the qualification for inclusion in the Electoral Roll. Examinations prescribed as equivalent are set forth in Schedule D to the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (preparation revision and publication of Electoral Rolls) Rules 1936. It would not be possible to give Returning Officers discretion to accept other examinations also.

Dr. Vad: "When B.A. or L.L.B. certificates are produced is not it as good as producing matriculation certificate?"

Khan Bahadur Cooper: "It may be or may not be". (Laughter).

U. P. Congress Candidates For New Legislatures

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 28.

The Congress Commissioners of the United Provinces will meet at Allahabad to-morrow to consider the candidature of their Divisions for the new Legislatures on the basis of the notes made by each of them regarding his own Division.

It may be recalled that about 10 Commissioners were appointed a month ago to undertake this work. United Press.

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Such an experience as this must convince you that Maclean Brand can bring you the relief you long for. Get a bottle to-day, but refuse to have anything to do with cheap substitutes for the "signature" brand which have arisen through its wonderful record. Ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, the one with the red seal, and see that the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" is on the bottle and carton. Never sold loose. Also in tablet form.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

"EMERGENCY" STILL EXISTS IN PRESIDENCY

Home Member Says Yajnik Advocated Breach Of Laws

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 28.

Interpellations took about an hour in the Bombay Council when it resumed its sitting to-day noon with Hon. Mr. Hosseinali Rahimtoola in the chair.

Replying to the question of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the Home Member, Mr. Turner stated that as Mr. Indulal Yajnik went about districts in Gujarat advocating the policy of breaking the laws and attempts to excite dissatisfaction towards the Government, it was found necessary to restrict his movements. Proceeding the Home Member stated that Emergency still existed in the Presidency necessitating action being taken under Special (Emergency) Powers Act 1932. The Home Member further stated that Mr. Indulal's statement made in Court, in which he said "I have taken care at every stage to see that I have not asked them to break any law or to disobey any orders, nor have I asked them to withhold payment of land revenue, was according to the Government's information incorrect.

Replying to a question of Rao Bahadur Bole, the Education Minister, Dewan Bahadur Kambli stated that the Government had not considered the question of establishing an Employment Bureau and were not in a position to state their intentions in such a matter now.

Mr Mehta asked if Government intended to take steps to amend the Arms Act so as to exempt

(Continued in Col. 6)

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

Fields, Factories And Workshops

VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK IN PANCHGANI

Splendid Results Achieved With The Co-operation Of Schools

By M. B. HUSSAIN,

Secretary, Village Improvement Association

The following is a brief account of the work done by the Village Improvement Association of Panchgani during the year 1935-36. It shows the part the High Schools in rural surroundings can play, the help the doctors can render and what co-operation and a will to work can do; how advice and guidance can be secured from the various departments; how primary teachers can act as propagandists and as leaders of rural community.

ASSOCIATION FORMED.

As a hill station in India Panchgani is unique in its large number of doctors and seven residential schools. It is difficult to find such concentration of so many schools and doctors within easy access of two fertile valleys, scattered with innumerable villages. In order to organise their efforts and to mobilise their resources to render service to the villagers in the neighbourhood, the residents, doctors and schools formed a village improvement association in May, 1935. Its activity was spread over 10 villages situated in Jaoli and Wai Talukas, Satara District. It aimed at an all-round improvement in the villages. For its work it raised funds from subscriptions from members and donations. It also received grants from the Collector and the President, Village Improvement Committee, Satara, for its schemes on adult education, bee-keeping and rural health and sanitation. The activities of the Association can be summed up under four heads. (1) Education, (2) Agriculture and Co-operation, (3) Sanitation and Hygiene and (4) Propaganda. Though material results have been achieved in certain directions, what the association prices most are the silent currents it has set to work which tend to widen the mental horizon of the villagers, bring co-operation among them and make them see their present condition and to realise their needs and to help them to visualise better villages and cheerful surroundings.

EDUCATION

Generally speaking more success was achieved in the field of education than in any other direction. The Association secured the services of a man experienced in adult education. Through his help a number of District School Board teachers were trained and they set up night schools in about 8 villages. In 2 villages, where there were no District School Board schools, special teachers were appointed to conduct night classes. The Association supplied petromax lanterns, oil, slates, text and library books and Marathi weeklies.

In three villages in the neighbourhood of Panchgani, namely, Khingar, Bhilar and Borgaon, libraries on a small scale have been started. This is as it should be, as it is desirable to prevent the newly made literates from lapsing into illiteracy. Through village libraries it would be possible to focus the social life of the village to the library hall and thus to keep their leisure hours occupied. Moreover, this is likely to inculcate a habit in them to meet at a certain place for reading books and newspapers and for discussing their daily problems. When once this habit is formed and when the adults of the villages are made literate the night classes in course of time would function as an agency for discussing and disseminating knowledge beneficial for rural development. Already a certain amount of success in this direction has been attained. Most of the newly made literates meet regularly at the District Board schools or the village temple or wherever the night classes and libraries are. Their frequent meetings have given birth, in one village namely Bhilar, to an arbitration board to prevent litigation among the villagers This board has done very useful work as it has been successful in preventing people from going to Court.

The night schools, the libraries and the arbitration boards have brought among the villagers a mental revelation and have widened their mental horizon. This can be seen in their attempts to start a consumers' co-operative stores which would buy for them their agricultural and household requirements such as seeds, cloth and oil. They see in collective purchasing immense possibilities of saving their energy, Money and time usually spent in individual purchasing due to competition. Due to the scattered nature of agricultural industry, the mountainous and inaccessible nature of the villages and the long distance to a good market, there is a great future for collective purchasing in these villages on the hills. An organisation like that of a Consumers' co-operative stores is bound to grow up naturally and in course of time may lead to other forms of agricultural co-operation whenever the villagers are able to meet together and discuss their economic and social problems. As already stated, night schools and libraries afford an opportunity for them to meet.

HEALTH

The Association helped the Panchgani municipality and the Silver Jubilee Fund Committee in opening a maternity ward. There is a dai-nurse attached to the maternity ward who also does propaganda work in villages with a view to enable the villagers to take full advantage of the maternity ward. Her salary is partly met by the Association from the grant which it received from the Collector and President, Village Improvement Committee, Satara. The Association also placed the honorary services of one or its lady members, a qualified nurse, at the disposal of the municipality to conduct maternity cases. She has also conducted a number of maternity cases in the neighbouring villages. It is gratifying to note that a movement is afoot to open a child welfare centre in Panchgani through the active co-operation of the Health Association, Satara. The combined efforts of the municipality, the child welfare committee and the Village Improvement Association are bound to bring good results. The village women who have been trained by the Association as primary dais and as village propagandists would link their activities with the Panchgani maternity ward.

The Association supplied medicines to the village of Bhilar, where there was already in existence a small dispensary run by the Muslim High School, Panchgani. Arrangements have been made with the Belair Sanatorium authorities to train the District School Board teachers in first aid work and in making stock mixtures. Cleansing demonstrations were carried out in two villages namely Bhilar and Bhosa.

AGRICULTURE.

A good quantity of soya beans was distributed among the villagers. The experiment of villagers in soya beans have been on a small scale. As the experiments were a success more land is likely to be put under soya beans in future. During the festival of Nagpanchami, an intensive propaganda was made for planting of trees which was attended with good results. The Association has also carried out experiments in jam and jelly making out of local fruits.

Beginnings have been made in bee-keeping. There is much scope for bee-keeping in Mahableshwar and Panchgani. A good amount of honey goes out of Mahableshwar although the statistics of the quantity and its exact value are not available. The Association got a young man trained in bee-keeping at Coimbatore. The aim of the Association is to establish a bee-keeping centre in Panchgani to demonstrate to the villagers of Mahableshwar and its neighbourhood modern methods in extraction, purification and bottling and marketing of honey.

A scheme to acquire from Government, Dudani forest covering an area of about 27 acres in the neighbourhood of Panchgani, is afoot. The intention of the Association is to make Dudani forest the centre of its activities in experiments on animal breeding, bee and poultry keeping and sowing of crops. At the request of the Association the fieldman who is under the employment of the Taluka Development Association, Mahableshwar, gave demonstrations in agricultural operations in some of the villages.

PROPAGANDA.

The Association held under its auspices an exhibition of crops, fruits, agricultural implements and health charts, when a magic lantern lecture on pre-natal hygiene, guinea worm and other diseases, was delivered by the Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. A number of lectures on different rural subjects such as village cleanliness, planting of trees, Sarda Act, wasting of money on marriages and other social customs, were delivered by some of the members of the Association for the benefit of the villagers. The Association sent up 6 persons including 2 women for training to the propagandist class held in Satara by the Village Improvement Committee, Satara. These people are now doing useful work and are active propagandists in all kinds of village improvement work.

The pupils of the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi Girls' schools went on excursions to villages. Some of them stayed there for a number of days carrying out geographical and social surveys. They came into closer contact with the villagers and became interested in some of their problems. Experience shows that such excursions have great educational value. It is possible to introduce in school work, in a realistic and simple way, rural subjects like agricultural co-operation, rural transport, improvement of pasture, dry farming, fragmentation and consolidation of land, peasant proprietorship, fodder crops, rural teacher and his work, village fairs, forest industries, surplus cattle etc. These subjects, besides being liberal and utilitarian in character are a change from the threadbare subject, "Country Life versus Town Life" which is still set for essay in schools.

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WORKERS' WORLD

Strikes Galore All Over The Country

Workers Down Tools ... At Ambernath, Ahmedabad, Benares And Cawnpore ... Bengal Labour Leader Arrested ... Bombay Labour Representatives ... Bengal T. U. C. Conference

The strike of the Ambernath Match Factory workers continues. The wages of the workers having been withheld by the Factory authorities, the conditions of the workers is daily going from bad to worse. The Strike Committee is distributing "jawar" and rice to the needy. Arrests and prosecutions of the strikers are taking place quite frequently. In spite of the repression, the workers' morale is strong. Hundreds of them attend the meetings that are held at places far off, because of the prohibited area around the factory. Workers are determined to continue the struggle till they get their demands.

Ahmedabad Textile Workers

The Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association has written to the Labour Association asking them to accept a cut of 20 per cent. in the present scale of wages of the textile operatives, with effect from 15th October 1936. The Labour Association has, however, rejected the same and the matter will be placed before the Arbitration Board. The Mill Mazdoor Union at Ahmedabad is busy carrying on propaganda amongst the workers about the enormity of the owners' offensive and the necessity of meeting the same by resorting to a general strike It has also issued an appeal to the Majur Mahajan to organise the workers for a strike and offering to work together with it for the same.

Strike In Cawnpore Mills

Four thousand operatives of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills have gone on strike since 8th September as a result of the retrenchment of 110 workers. A Strike Committee has been formed and the strike is continuing.

Benares Cartmen's Strike

The Ekka, Tonga and Hackney Carriage drivers of Benares have gone on strike since 8th September due to the highhandedness of the Police. Complete deadlock prevails. Processions and meetings are daily held and the strike is continuing.

B. N. R. Workers' Hunger Strike

As the retrenchment of 11 canners and against the refusal of the Mechanical Engineer and the Agent to give them interview regarding cancellation of short time working for over 5 years, about 8,000 workers of the B. N. Railway at Kharagpur observed a hunger-strike on 31st August between 11 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. The B. N. Railway Labour Union is attending to the grievances of the workers.

Sugar Factory Workers' Union

The workers of the Belapur Sugar Syndicate at Belapur in Ahmednagar district have formed themselves into a Union at a meeting held near the factory on the 2nd September.

Com. Banerjee Arrested

Com. Sureshchandra Banarjee, President of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee, was arrested on a charge of sedition on the 13th September. He has been at present released on a bail of Rs. 500. The appeal of Comrade Shibnath Banarjee, the President of the T. U. C. has been admitted by the High Court.

Union's Certificate Withdrawn

The Madras Government have withdrawn the certificate granted to the South Indian Railway Employees' Union in June last. The Union has thus lost its right of representation on the Provincial Legislative Assembly from the Trade Union constituency.

Labour Candidates

Bombay Labour leaders have addressed a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board urging upon the Board the adoption of Coms. Nimbkar and Risbud as Congress candidates in view of the fact that they have the unanimous support of all the labour unions and bright chances of success at polls. The Parliamentary Committee has replied promising sympathetic consideration.

Distress Amongst Textile Workers

A number of mills in Bombay have stopped night shift working. Others have closed down some departments and a few are threatening to close down completely. This is leading to the growth of unemployment. Taking advantage of this growing unemployment the mill-owners are planning drastic cuts in the workers' wages. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union is endeavouring to organise the workers to meet this owners' offensive.

Bengal T. U. C.

The annual conference of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress was held recently. A large number of delegates from 22 affiliated unions and 4 newly affiliated and associated unions attended the Conference.

Sjt. Mrinal Kanti Bose addressed the Conference stressing the necessity of trade union unity and closer co-operation among all the sections of trade union workers. Dr. Bhupen Dutt spoke condemning the widespread suppression of civil liberties to the extent of interfering with normal trade union activities and persecuting labour workers in particular.

The outgoing Secretary Zaman submitted the annual report reviewing trade union activities during the year and laying stress on the fact that the growth of labour movement went side by side with ever-increasing Government repression. During the year 35 unions were affiliated to the B. P. T. U. C. with more than 17 thousand members. Trade Union unity was the special feature of the Conference and all groups working in the labour field except the Federation one were represented therein.

A number of important resolutions were adopted, emphasising upon the tremendous potentiality of the jute workers' movement, condemning the strategy of the Jute mill authorities to gradually level down the standard of living of jute workers ,etc.

Strong Contingent Of Peasant Volunteers

Faizpur Session Will Bring Congress Into Intense Contact With Masses

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, Monday.

Peasants will supply a very strong contingent of volunteers to serve during the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress. About 500 of them will be enrolled and given special training. These men will be drawn from the villages and towns in the East and West Kandesh Districts in Maharashtra. Thus the Faizpur Congress Session will have gone to the masses in more than one sense.

Khandesh's Lion's Share

"More than three-fourths of the volunteers required for the Faizpur sessions of the Congress will be recruited in the twin districts of East and West Khandesh." Said Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, G.O.C. of the Volunteers of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress, who arrived in Bombay to-day to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Patwardhan has toured already Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Poona and Nasik Districts. During his stay in Bombay he will also visit the Suburban District, which falls under Congress Maharashtra. In the course of his enrolment campaign.

Mr. Patwardhan said he had already selected about sixty instructors, mostly from Khandesh District, who would be trained at the end of October in camps to be started at Dhulia and Faizpur. These instructors are enrolling at least ten volunteers each in their turn, which would give the Reception Committee about 600 volunteers. The remaining 300 to 400 volunteers would be taken from the remaining districts of Congress Maharashtra.

WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.

Besides these 1,000 men volunteers there will be a strong contingent of about 200 women volunteers, whom Miss Prema Kantak, the Lady Organiser, who also is at Bombay at present, is enrolling. Bombay has already promised to give a contingent of 40 trained women volunteers and 15 nurses under the guidance of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale.

Mr. Sakhwalkar of Satara, Organiser of the Volunteer Corps of the Reception Committee, has already toured Alibag, Nasik and Thana districts and has enrolled over 100 members for the corps.

DROUGHT MARS ENTHUSIASM.

Drought in the Ahmednagar, Sholapur and parts of the Nasik Districts, said Mr. Patwardhan had marred the enthusiasm of the Congress workers there, though he does not expect that the response to the call of the Congress will in any way be affected by it.

Five hundred farmers, said Mr. Patwardhan, from the East and West Khandesh Districts will be enrolled and trained as volunteers. The work of traffic control will be entrusted to some batches from amongst them under proper supervision after giving them training.

The response so far in other districts has been from the middle classes and about 30 to 40 pleaders have come forth to work as volunteers at the time of the Congress sessions, said Mr. Patwardhan.

NO OUTSIDERS WANTED.

No outside volunteers—from outside Maharashtra—would be taken for the Faizpur Congress said Mr. Patwardhan. But when questioned about Bombay contingents, the G. O. C. said that the cases of the trained men of Bombay—and especially of the Congress Volunteers will be different. "But you know, Maharashtra has no funds. And unless these volunteers come at their own cost, the Reception Committee can't entertain them."

The first Women's Volunteer Training camp for training instructors will be opened in Poona on October 20th and a batch of about 50 will be trained as officers of the corps for about 20 days till the 7th of November. The authorities are intending to invite one of the All-India leaders—either Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel or Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to perform the opening ceremony.

NOTE OF WARNING.

Mr. Patwardhan sounded a note of warning about those volunteers who come at every Congress session from various provinces—some on foot—and at the last moment disturb the arrangements of the Reception Committee. The G.O.C. said that such persons should not come and trouble the Reception Committee arrangements. Even if they want to have a pilgrimage to the place of the Session of the Congress on foot, they must make their own arrangements without troubling the Reception Committee, concluded Mr. Patwardhan.

INDO-GERMAN TRADE TALKS

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

Mr. C. R. Rasmuss, Trade Commissioner for Germany, is now in Madras on a short visit.

To-morrow, he will meet merchants of the city at the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and discuss with them matters relating to Indo-German trade.—United Press.

Alleged Lover Of Two Girls Murdered

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 28.

A gay youth, the sweet-heart of two pretty girls and who since long had his daily bath in unadulterated milk, has been murdered under mysterious circumstances says an Indore report.

The State Police, who have taken the dead body in their custody, are proceeding with their investigation in the belief that his love affair with the couple of girls might be responsible for his premature death.—United Press

Preparation Of Electoral Rolls Postponed

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 28.

Preparation of the electoral rolls of the Cantonment Board, Jubbulpore has, probably due to the introduction of a Bill in the Assembly to amend the Cantonment Act, been postponed indefinitely by the local Cantonment authorities and this has led to the postponement indefinitely of the elections to the Board.—United Press.

"RED LEAFLET" CASE JUDGMENT

Delhi Accused Sent To Jail For Three Months

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28.

Mr. B. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, pronounced judgment to-day in what is known as the Red Leaflet Case in which Raghbirsingh, a Congress worker, was tried under Sec. 18 of the Press Act.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It will be recalled that following a raid on the District Congress Committee on August 2 last, the police are alleged to have recovered a cyclostyle machine and copies of unauthorised leaflets and in the same connection subsequently arrested and prosecuted the accused.

The Magistrate forfeited the posters but ordered the return of other alleged recovered articles including the cyclostyle machine to the Congress office.—A. P.

Munsiff Suspended On Allegations Of Corruption

INDORE, Sept. 28.

Munsiff Bardia of Garoth in the Holkar State has been suspended from service by the Durbar, pending decision on the allegations of corruption made against him.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH 14 POINTS UP

Gold Very Strong But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Sept 28

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet with minor fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened firm on reports of floods in Texas. There was good trade and foreign buying against hedge selling. The closing tone was also firm.

GOLD VERY STRONG

London gold was very strong. Silver also ruled firm.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy but metals and other commodities were firm.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange came under pressure with an easier tendency. Giltedged securities were quiet due to lack of support.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

	New York, Sept 28
Previous closing	11.94
To-day's opening	12.05
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing	12.07
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

	Liverpool, Sept 28
Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.64
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	6.63
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219

NEW YORK COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Sept 28
Previous closing	11.84
To-day's opening	11.95
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing	11.98
Difference	+.14

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 28

Cotton displayed fairly good activity on improved foreign demand coupled with local trade buying influenced by flood reports from texas while hedge pressure was readily taken by foreign interests. The sentiment on the whole continued cheerful but the financial uncertainty abroad continued to check speculative enterprise.

Operations in October commenced at 12.05 i.e, 11 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying which readily took up hedging attracted by higher level but thereafter the demand slowed with prices moving in a narrow margin.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.07 with a rise of 13 points for October delivery and at 11.98 with a rise of 14 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.94/11.95) 12.05/12.04
December (11.86/11.85) 11.99/11.98
January (11.84/11.82) 11.99/11.98

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.59) 6.65
American December (6.54) 6.59
Egyptian October (10.12) 10.12
Egyptian November (10.12) 10.12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 28

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 219-12 and Rs. 218-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 218-8 with New York about 8 points up at that time for October delivery.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 28

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£198 1/2 buyers £198 3/4 sellers. Firm) £200 buyers £200 1/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£17 13/16 buyers £17 15/16 sellers. Steady) unquoted

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44) £44 to £44 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 3/4) 1-3 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 7/16 sellers

Dunlop Sept. (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning September (£18 1/2) £18 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 buyers) 7 11/16 paid and sellers

Forward (7 3/4 buyers) 7 11/16 paid and sellers

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 28

Previous closing	4.95 5/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/4
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.94 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 28

Previous closing	...
To-day's opening	4.95
To-day's closing	4.93 11/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 28

Previous closing	76.50
To-day's opening	unquoted.
To-day's closing	unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 and then fell to 4.94 further weakness being prevented by the intervention of the British control.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4. 93 11/16

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 28

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

The market was steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 28

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	20 1/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 28

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-9 1/2) £7-0-9

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 28

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 28

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.80 5/8) no dealing
New York on Bombay	(38.17) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/2) 0.94 5/8
London on Milan	(64.43) no dealing
London on Shanghai	(1-2 5/16) 1-2 5/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.14 1/2. Prices eased on local selling and lack of foreign participation influenced by easier foreign cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 28

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 98 1/4 for October and 98 1/4 for December. The market was quiet to-day in the absence of any particular enquiry with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 28

11-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 10 6
Silver 1st settlement	49 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 12 0
Gold ready	34 13 9
Gold 1st settlement	34 13 9
Gold 2nd settlement	34 13 6
Sovereigns	22 0 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, Sept 28

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 7 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 7 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 6 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 6 3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 6 3
Rates at 10 p.m.	7 5 3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 as against the previous closing at £99 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 28

3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were weaker. Indian loans were rather undecided. Foreign bonds were irregular. General business was good. Internationals and oil shares were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/4) £84 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1/8) £109 5/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£119 1/4) £117 Ex Div

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/4) £107

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 3/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 3/8

Musical Industries (21-3) 21-6

Princhin Johnson (49-1 1/2) 49-0

Imperial Chemical (40-6) 40-3

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-0) 9-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (148-3) 148-3

Realisation 1930 (£92) £92 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 30-0

Ford Motors (33-0) 33-6

Cables and Wireless (£5 7/8) £6

British American Tobacco (122-6) 121-10 1/2

Carreas A (£9 7/8) £9 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (167 1/2) 167 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (26-1 1/2) 27-4 1/2

Distillers (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2

Bredford Dyers (8-0) 8-0

British Celanese (11-0) 10-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-0) 53-0

Courtanlds Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (35-9) 35-0

Inter Nickels (£60 1/4) £62 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-4 1/2) 8-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 28

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/4) £111

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£106) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£112 1/2) £112 1/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-0

Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0

Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-9) 30-9

Gula Kelampong (28-9) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-9) 60-0

Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £16 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (66-6) 69-3

Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 1/4

Gedule New (£10 3/8) £9 3/4

New Modders (38-1 1/2) 40-0

Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 1/4) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (46-3) 45-0

Anglo Iranian (92-6) 93-1 1/2

Burma Oil (101-3) 101-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (26-9) 26-7 1/2

Shell Transport (111 1/4) 109 3/8

Royal Dutch (£39 3/4) £38

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Western (£56 3/4) £57 3/4

L and S Ordinary (£28 7/8) £29

L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 3/8

Southern Dutch (£23) £24

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 3/4) £135 3/4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£107 1/4) £107 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 28

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 69 3/8) dol 69 3/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 70 3/4) dol 71

U S Steel Preference (dol 139 3/8) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

Giltedgeds Sharply Marked Down

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 28

The Stock Exchange was active but price movements mostly reflected adjustment of values to new conditions rather than any marked volume of orders. Shipping and rails were bought in hopes of improved tourist trade. Giltedgeds were marked down sharply in anticipation of the withdrawal of recent foreign support.

In commodities wheat was easier on unfavourable Argentine North American weather. Cotton was rather firmer on confidence of improving further.

Rubber was easier owing to guilder uncertainties. Metals were firmer on improved trade outlook.

In foreign exchanges dollars hardened following speculative and commercial demand.

Wall Street was firm.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Neglected And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Sept 28

Jutes ruled steady following better Hessian market although business was somewhat restricted. Coals were practically neglected in early part, but later few isolated deals took place. Teas were dull with limited business. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steels showed slight reaction due to profit-taking but towards close fresh buyers appeared and market closed steadier, while others kept more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent loan 1951/54 103/14 small lot, three and half per cent Government paper 99/4, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/9 small lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 115/5 small lots, four per cent loan 1943 111/10 small lot, four and half per cent loan 1955/60 120, five per cent loan 1945/55 121/6 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 111/11, five and half per cent 1938/40 107/14, three per cent U P bonds 1961/66 100/3 small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 108/13.

Banks: Punjab National 100 small odd lot, Reserve Bank 137/12 small lot.

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Rly 15/6

Coals: Bengal 285, Bokaro and Ramgur 12/6 ex div; Equitable 33, Katras Jherriah 20/9 small lot.

Jutes: Bally 196/8, Budge Budge pref 163, Howrah 55/1, Kamarhatty 510, Kinnison 569 small lots, Megna 25, Rameshawara 9/4.

Miscellaneous: Indian Copper Corporation 2/15, Cuttack Electric 10, Burn and Co ordy 258/8 small lots, Indian Iron and Steel 12/8, Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/8 premium, Ganges Rope 314, Bengal Paper ordy 103, Midnapore zemindary 73, Bengal Timber 203/8.

Sugars: Champaran 22, Rohtas 22/2 cum div, Sitalpore 111 cum div.

Debentures: Four per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Municipal 100/8, four per cent 1908/38 Calcutta Municipal 102, four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 111/12. —A. P.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Sept Oct (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£11 3/4 sellers) unquoted

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 28

	Rs a. p.
Wheat January 1937	5 9 3
Wheat May 1937	5 1 9
Linseed May 1937	7 6 6

Wheat and linseed quiet.

MAHARASHTRA YOUTH CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 6)

should come forth and define their policy and programme in regard to it so that the ultimate goal may not be missed in the contest for seats in the legislatures. The question of office or no office is no less urgent and must be decided once for all with reference to our ultimate objective. The fight over an inherently secondary issue, namely, the Communal Award, has been given a disproportionate importance and religious passions are being roused and exploited without reference to the major issue of the emancipation of the starving millions. It is for the youth to decide the true significance and content of the communal question in order that they may save themselves from deception.

Major Problem.

Obsessed by the fear of the rising progressive forces in the country, the Government are pursuing the policy of repression throughout the country. They have muzzled the Press, books have been proscribed, popular organizations are still under the ban. Not only civil, but even personal, liberties are being restricted every hour.

The major problem to-day is the problem of the peasantry and mass unemployment in the villages. The formation of peasant organizations in order to strengthen their position in their struggled against exploitation is the urgent need of our times. Who else but the poor intellectuals who feel that they have unity of interests with the masses should

(Continued in Col. 7)

"RED" SCARE IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

express their own view and feelings and do anything to combat these views and to protect our people from their ruinous effects. But the portents are ominous and it would be criminal and suicidal folly on the part of all those who are convinced that Socialism and Communism are wrong politics which cannot but engulf this country into a revolution, a class warfare, to sit quiet any longer, not to organise and marshal their own forces in order to check, to combat and ultimately to destroy these newfangled dangerous ideas imported from the West, particularly from Bolshevik Russia. It is because I realise, and realise most keenly, the danger that threatens the future of this country by the growth and spread of these ideas, that I have brought forward this resolution and I am sure that this House will join with me in expressing its strong condemnation of the communistic ideas advocated and propagated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

THIS ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

Again he wants that all anti-imperialist forces should be organised and joined together, but in the same breath he says that the strength of such a united front must inevitably come from the active participation of the peasantry and workers. What is the drift of it all? What does it mean? It can obviously mean nothing else than that all people including those owning property and having vested interests should combine to destroy Imperialism, but that when once Imperialism is destroyed, the peasants and workers should dominate and turn against those very people who have given their co-operation in destroying Imperialism and abolishing private property and vested interests. That means the rule and the inevitable dictatorship of the proletariat. If he is to be taken to mean that the anti-Imperialist combination will from the start, exclude the co-operation of propertied classes and of men with vested interests, on the ground that no genuine or substantial co-operation can ever come from them in fighting Imperialism, the conclusion that follows is the same, namely, that the ultimate goal is to establish the domination or dictatorship of the workers and the peasants, and then to use that domination and dictatorship for abolishing private property and vested interests. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru does not say in so many words that this is Communism. He is shrewd enough not to do so. But all those who will carefully and critically weigh the language that he has used cannot resist the conclusion that the real and obvious trend of his policy is the establishment of a communistic order fashioned more or less after the Russian Model.

CONTROLLED CAPITALISM.

"At this stage, the House will, I hope, bear with me if I enter into some theoretical discussion of Communism and Socialism. I may at once state that the tendency to-day is to sympathise with and commend the social purpose which socialism has in view and I endorse that view. Every sensible and reasonable man recognises that there is terrible and heart-rending poverty in this country. There can be no doubt whatever that Indian Society must be so improved and reconstructed that poverty if it cannot be altogether removed, might at least be reduced by human efforts, individual or collective and institutional to such an extent as cannot be avoided. The extreme social and economic inequality must also be removed, and the entire social relationship between class and class based on absolutely fair and equitable principles. The endeavour must be that every person who is willing to work and can fit into a job, might be provided, whenever possible, with employment and everyone must be in a position to eke out a reasonably comfortable existence. With such a goal or human life, of human endeavour and of human organisations, everybody would have the fullest sympathy. And it is because this ideal is now generally recognised that modern Governments and States show an increasing tendency to adopt this really practicable and reasonable part of the professed socialistic programme. A carefully adjusted socialistic programme without trying to destroy private property, without showing any unfairness and hostility to Capitalism, without seeking to foment class struggle and to do away with capitalism altogether may not be open to any objection. In a modern State with its ever-increasing and complicated national and international interests and relationships, the old conception of a purely individualistic State with its functions united to those which are quite elementary has really become out of date. The functions of the State have, to-day, necessarily become much wider and inclusive several of which if rightly analysed are socialistic. To this extent, therefore, there can be no quarrel with the socialisation of the State and the Government.

NO COMPROMISE.

But Socialists and Communists go very much further than this and they think and maintain that almost all sides and activities of life must be subjected to a severe and complete socialistic regimentations and the whole society must be reduced to a single class or rather that society should be a classless one. To this, we feel ourselves bound to be opposed, not because vested interests are involved, not because anti-socialists are selfish grabbers after wealth and privilege, not because they are devoid of any social feeling and aspirations, but because socialism, except to the limited extent to which I have referred will lead to a state of society in which all individual liberty, initiative sense of responsibility, incentive to improvement and enterprise will become extinct. Socialism in the unqualified and unrestricted form in which it is advocated is impossible without excessive governmental control and regimentation and such control and regimentation is an evil which men cannot or ought not to submit to. These objections apply with greater intensity, greater force to Communism. And above all there can be no compromise whatever with a school of thought or party organisation which would seem to impose such revolutionary transformation of society by force. Capitalism may not be all what it should be. There are undoubtedly bad capitalists and there are good ones. Capitalism might well be improved and liberalised Capitalists must certainly realise that the wealth they enjoy and the advantages they command are gifts which should be used by them as much as they can for the benefit of those to whom wealth and such advantages are denied. But because capitalism is not yet what it should be and some capitalists are not what they ought to be it does not follow that capitalism and capitalists must be destroyed root and branch, that they should be given no quarter whatever and that the masses must become the real masters of the destinies of human society.

CHANGE AGAINST GOVT.

My recommendation is that proper measures should be taken to arrest the growth of these communistic and socialistic ideas.

The vital causes are to be found in increasing unemployment, particularly among the educated middle classes and in the dire poverty and distress among the vast bulk of the population. If there had been no such unemployment and if the British Government had long ago taken measure to reduce the poverty of the people and raise their standard of living, I have no doubt whatever that this problem of meeting Socialism and Communism would not have arisen at all at any rate it would not have reached any serious proportions and such gravity as perhaps is the case to-day. More than two generations have passed since that Grand Old Man of India the Late Dadabhoy Nowroji drew the pointed attention of Government to the poverty of India and constantly impressed upon them the duty of removing it. But his voice and the voice who joined him or followed him in urging that this poverty is a canker eating into the vitals of India and undermining the foundations of British rule, has been a cry in the wilderness.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

"It is only recently that Government seems to have awakened to the vast and deep seriousness of the problems of Indian poverty. The situation however is not yet hopeless and can be brought under control by the adoption of proper measures. These measures must be taken promptly. Any further delay will make the situation so hopeless as to to be beyond improvement. It is the apathy—the culpable apathy—of Government in this respect that is really responsible for the growing hold of socialistic and communistic ideas upon the people in particular upon the youth of this country. The immediate problem before Government is to concentrate their resources and attention for relieving unemployment, reducing poverty and in general improving the economic condition of the people

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY

Let Government remove these discontents and remove them quickly and then it will be found that the socialistic and communistic ideas have lost all the hold they have obtained at the present moment. Repression will not succeed in destroying these ideas, without a proper constructive programme for removing unemployment and reducing poverty as much as it is humanly possible to do so. Repression by and in itself will simply result in bringing more recruits to the ranks of the communists and socialists. My resolution gives a friendly, but serious warning to Government that if they neglect these questions any longer they will do so at their own peril and with dire consequences upon the future of this country.—

Sir Ramuni Menon said that the drive against communism in several countries was itself an index to its dangers.

Sir N. Choksey supporting the resolution feared that civilisation, happiness and individual liberty would disappear if Communism and Socialism were allowed to make headway.

Lala Ramsarandas also supported the resolution.

AMENDMENT DISALLOWED

Mr. Vellingiri Gounder moved an amendment substituting the words "novel socialistic ideas" instead of "communistic ideas" and deletion of the words "advocated and propagated by the President of the Congress and others."

The President disallowed these amendments holding that they virtually changed the original resolution.

Mr. Gounder thereafter stoutly opposed Sir Phiroze Sethna's motion as he could not agree with its preamble.

CLOW HITS AT EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Clow, Industries Secretary, did not deny that the problem of remedying social inequality confronted them on all sides, but the Government were doing their best even before communism came to be understood as a real menace to India. The difficulty lay in making those in positions of power in industries realise the necessity of treating Labour as a living part of the enterprise.

There were still factory owners who victimised leaders of Labour. Employers should recognise the need for collective expression of Labour's viewpoint as in England.

Mr. P. N. Sapru asked Sir Phircze Sethna not to convert the Council of State into the Liberal Federation and criticise the views of Pandit Nehru who was not in the Council to defend them personally.

Sir David Devadas said in certain parts of the Madras Presidency untouchability was such an evil that human beings were treated worse than dogs. One High Court Judge was prevented front entering or dared not enter the streets of Calicut.

Messrs. Mahomed Din and Ghaznafar Ali supported the resolution.

PUBLIC ENEMIES.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, said he had studied Pandit Jawaharlal's speech at the Lucknow Congress. But Sir Phiroz Sethna had not given constructive suggestions. The Government of India always regarded communism and terrorism as public enemies and dealt with them with laws which the Council had passed from time to time. The Communist Party had been declared unlawful in August 1934 and remained so till to-day. Cases instituted against certain persons had resulted in their conviction. But the spread of ideas could not be controlled by repressive or penal action alone.

Sir Jagadish Prasad said neither the Government of India nor local Governments were callous or wanting in vision. He said: "Hitherto our politics took a more or less urban complexion. Now the key to the solution lies with 35 million voters, mostly in rural areas."

SYMBOL OF COMMUNISM.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said it was noteworthy that no non-official speaker wanted Communism in India. In fact, a few members asked him to delete all references to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru because they were on the eve of a general election (laughter). Pandit Nehru was a symbol of Communism and his doctrines were opposed by Mahatma Gandhiji and Babu Rajendra Prasad. Why should this Council not condemn them? If Pandit Nehru could attack the Liberals why not they attack his Communism? And the pity was that attempts were being made to re-elect him President of the Congress a third time.

The resolution was put to vote and carried without a division.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

come forth to undertake this task? It is the duty of the youth to come closer to the concrete realities of the Indian political and economic situation. They cannot be evaded for fear of offending the old leadership. These years are sure to be decisive for the future of Indian political struggle and the young men in the country need to be equipped and ready to meet them. In view of the fact that the annual session of the Congress is to be held in Maharashtra it is all the more necessary that the youths of the province should confer together and determine their attitude and formulate their demands in unmistakable terms.

Slump In Sterling Puts Up Liverpool Cotton

FOREIGN & TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Feverish Changes In Store Until Establishment Of Exchange Stability

BOMBAY, September 28.

Slump in sterling, following the devaluation of the Franc induced heavy general buying in Liverpool cotton market on Saturday.

The reactions to the devaluation of the French Franc are thought to be highly constructive. All commodities are expected to advance in Europe.

There will be feverish changes in prices until parities of Franc, Sterling and Dollar are established.

The next Bureau report will be slightly bearish as the crop has improved about 2 lac bales in the States. But the statistical position of cotton is strong and the peak of movement will soon pass off. It will be advisable to buy on all declines.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady and fairly active on Saturday with some European buying and good trade and Commission house demand which absorbed hedge selling and realising. Rains in the Western Belt with a cold wave from the North caused some uneasiness and prices were higher early in the session but reacted partially on realising. The market thereafter rallied on trade and foreign buying but subsequently ceased partially on hedge selling.

The market opened at a rise of 7 points with October 11.94 and closed at the same level. During the middle of the session prices fluctuated to 10 points highest being 11.89 and the lowest 11.88. The market finally closed at a rise of 7 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 12.34c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 12.28c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but owing to slump in Sterling the market opened at a rise of 16 points with October 6.64. There was heavy general buying. Contracts were supplied by hedging profit-taking and Bombay selling with wider straddle. The market was feverish and closed at a rise of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 16 points at 6.89d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close October was quoted 5.42, January 5.40 and March 5.40.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was increased buying in Egyptian ring. Sakels futures closed 10 to 13 points with Spot cotton 17 points up at 10.32d. Uppers also advanced 9 points and Spot cotton prices improved 16 points at 7.55.

NEW YORK REVIEW.

The market was more largely dominated by its daily relation to the buying and selling orders than by longer range views with the trade continuing to absorb heavy hedging.

It is reported that growers have been selling almost as rapidly as ginning progress with the inference that an unsually large percentage of the crop has been marketed.

Meanwhile trade circles are of the opinion that crop deterioration in some sections since September 1st, is just about offset by improvements elsewhere, but if anything they anticipate a slight increase rather than a decrease in the crop figure.

Revised world consumption of all growths of the last season at 27,729,000 bales or about half a million bales over the previous estimates tended to minimize the influence of the expected increase in foreign crops.

Cloth markets were less active but mills were well supplied with orders to encourage the expectation of a large domestic consumption. At the same time the export outlook continues uncertain.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (11-50 a.m.) ..... 11.98+11
New York October lowest (10-32 a.m.) ..... 11.88+01
Liverpool October highest ..... 6.65+17
Liverpool October lowest ..... 6.58+10

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Easier sterling in anticipation of temporary suspension for foreign demand due to foreign currency situation. Feel cotton likely ease somewhat. Would take advantage of such weakness to make purchases.

New York: Stability Francs eventually beneficial for trade.

New York: Depreciation Francs eventually constructive. Anticipate good demand for export. Inclined to increase crp estimate. Reports seem to indicate a crop of around 1,13,50,000. Statistical position much stronger. Prefer buying.

New York: To-day's buying was mostly for the Continent and trade. Better feeling due to international currency agreement.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: French situation should have constructive effect we look for growing strength in the market for all of the American and English commodities.

Liverpool: Market firm on lower sterling stop quotation 491 but foreign exchange closed pending stabilization anticipated here dollar rate for stabilization 490.

Liverpool: Liverpool opened at an advantage owing rumours sterling would be pegged at 4.86 however no exchange rates quoted to-day.

Liverpool: Franc valuation will have bullish effecting Liverpool, England.

Liverpool: Cause advance prospective devaluation Franc look for all commodities advance in Europe.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 28

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened firm with general buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 221. At this level there was some realising and prices receded to Rs. 219/8 but commission houses were free buyers and prices again advanced to Rs. 220/8. There was some straddle buying.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a rise of 5 points but in the local market there was some realising which kept prices down to Rs. 219/12. Later on Liverpool was reported 3 points up and in the local market prices declined to Rs. 219/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	219 4 0
Oomra D-J	195 0 0
Bengal D-J	155 12 0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th September	920
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	23,237
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	24,725
Decrease	488

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 167 January 164 May 157 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 2.6 Liverpool May 6.48 Rs. 64 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 218 New York May 11.81 Rs. 47 at Cross Rate 4.95 5/8

SUMMER TIME ENDS

Summer time has now ceased in America and Canada. In Great Britain it will cease from Sunday the 3rd October.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 26

C P Fine	210/212
C P 2 Fine	205/207
Arvi Fine	205/207
Ellichpur Fine	205/207
Berar Fine	205/207
Khamgaon Fine	205/207
Mulkapur Fine	200/202
Khandesh Fine	200/202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	203/205
Burwah Sanavad	203/205
Mathia	180/185
Broach	220/222
Dholera	210/215
Punjab/American	208/215
Sindh-American	208/215
Cambodia	265/270
Compta	210/215
Westerns	208/215
Miraj	210/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	248/250
Surat ...	250/252
Navsari	260/262

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 28

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	26-9-36.	This year.
Khandesh	...	51
Central India	54	3,144
Barsi and Nagar	...	498
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	745
Berar	32	1,972
Central Provinces	...	460
Total Oomras	86	6,270
Dholera	...	406
N W Provinces	...	318
Rajputana	...	438
Sind Punjab	...	2,274
Broach	...	301
Coompta and Dharwar	101	2,207
Westerns Northerns	132	2,018
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	565
American	...	895
Egyptian and African	262	8,556
Total	781	24,018

1st Sept to 24th Sept

In full-pressed bales

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

	26-9-36.	This year.
Europe	20	11,379
Japan and China	200	28,702
Coast Ports	...	360
Up-country by Rail	...	10,247
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	2,556
Total	220	53,244

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 28th day of September 1936

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

	April-May 1936-37
(B.T.)	Rs. 220/8
10-30	Rs. 220/8
12-30	Rs. 220/8
1-30 settlement	Rs. 219/8
4-30	April-May
Highest	Rs. 221/4
Lowest	Rs. 219/8

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 26-9-36	1493000	1440000
Receipts yesterday 26-9-36	53000	45000
Exports to date 26-9-36	639000	606000
Stock at Ports 25-9-36	1862000	1808000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-9-36	1677000	1610000
Stock at Liverpool 25-9-36	744000	428000
Visible Supply 25-9-36	4445000	4189000
Quantity in sight 25-9-36	2576000	2423000
Quantity out of sight 25-9-36	1868000	1340000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 28

In the absence of any fresh news, the local market was feverish to-day with active buying and selling. The future of prices entirely depends upon fixing of Dollar Sterling Franc ratio.

To-day silver market registered sharp changes. The highest being Rs. 50/6 and the lowest Rs. 49/12. Similarly gold touched highest Rs. 35/4 and the lowest Rs. 34/14. It is believed that Dollar Sterling cross rate will fluctuate between 4.80 and 4.90 but exports of gold from U. S. A. is bound to have some effect.

To-day Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted at 4.95 and fluctuated within a range of one point. In the local market there was scattered realising.

GOLD—	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 15 0
Bhadarva	34 15 0
Aso	34 14 6
SILVER—	
Ready	49 13 0
Bhadarva	49 13 0
Aso	49 15 0

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 28

B C RATES—	
T T D ...	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	nominal 273 3/4
Banks selling T T	nominal 271 3/4
Banks buying T T	nominal 267 3/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T.	Rates not available.
Banks buying T T	Rates not available
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	nominal 77 1/2
Banks buying T T	nominal 77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	Nominal
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London	
Rates not available	
Japan/London	
28th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London	
Rates not available.	
Hongkong/London	
28th instant	1/2 15/16
Shanghai/London	
28th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris	
Rates not available.	
London/Belgium	
Rates not available.	
London/Switzerland	
Rates not available.	
London/Berlin	
Rates not available.	
London/Stockholm	
Rates not available.	
London/New York	
Rates not available.	
London/Amsterdam	
Rates not available.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet	
Near Steady Forward.	
Gold 25th instant	£6-17-9 1/2
26th instant	—
Silver London Ready	
25th instant	19 1/2
26th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward	
25th instant	19 1/2
26th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready.	
25th instant	45
26th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
25th instant	5/8 p.c.
26th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
25th instant	3/4 p.c.
26th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 28

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 8 0
Shipment September	Rs. 3 9 6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 3 10 6
Shipment Jan March	Rs. 3 10 6
Kesar	Rs. 13 0 0
Saraya	Rs. 13 0 0
Java Spot	F. 3.45

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 26

September	1-17 1/4c.
December	1-15 1/8c.
May	1-14 1/8c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 26

October	9s 3/8d
December	9s 1/8d.
March	9s 1/2d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 28

Wheat	6,253 cwts
Linseed	756 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	7 cwts.
Gingellyseed	559 cwts.
Poppyseed	226 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,434 cwts.
Castorseed	163 cwts.
Rice	18,999 cwts.
Myrabollams	135 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,126 cwts
Mowraseed	286 cwts.
Gram	150 cwts
Maize	61 cwts.
Bajree	533 cwts.
Indian sugar	3,246 cwts.
Coal	96 tons.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 28

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0
3 per cent 1951/54 103/14
3 per cent 1941 104/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/10
4 per cent 1943 111/9
4 per cent 1960/70 115/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109
5 per cent 1940/43 111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/14

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLE

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954 132/8
6 per cent K P T 1953 132/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened weak to-day at Rs. 99/5 for the next settlement but prices improved to Rs. 99,7/6 current settlement was quoted at Rs. 99/10. Tone uncertain.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 26

Broach A/M 1937 opening 215 1/2; highest 220; lowest 214 3/4; closing 218 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 191 1/2; highest 194 1/2; lowest 190 3/4; closing 194 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 151 3/4; highest 154 3/4; lowest 151 1/4; closing 154 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 19 3/4

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy and warmer.

Central: Thundershowers. Rain probable.

Western: Thundershowers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	41
Electric Bond Common	22
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	42
American Tel and Tel	174 3/4
Western Union Telg	87 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	25
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	68
Great North Pfd Rly	41
New York Central Rly	45 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly	44
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	100
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	86
Kingdom of Nor 6 per cent 1944	105
Tokyo Electric Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Gen Amr Transportation	58
Bethelehem Steel	69 1/2
United States Steel	70 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	60 1/4
General Motors	68 3/4
General Electric	45 1/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
Socony	13 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	101
Amr Celanese	26
Chase Bank	46 1/2
National City Bank	41 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	455
Amr Car Foundry	50
Montgomery Ward	50
Thompson Products	31
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	103
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	118
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	117
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	106

Market improved; tension relieved on news French devaluation.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 28

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 8 0

Tone: Firm.

Share Bazar Hails French Devaluation

World Trade To Improve

Improved Buying And Scarcity Of Sellers

BOMBAY, September 28

The local share bazar hailed devaluation of Franc. This step is believed to be constructive for the world trade and prices of commodities are expected to reach high levels

There was active buying and scattered short covering to-day in Tata Steel shares, which resulted in a rise of about Rs. 10 in Steel Defds. Ordinary shares were firm with scarcity of sellers. Other sections also received moderate support.

At the moment the market is under the influence of month-end evening up but as soon as this transfer business is over, we believe there will be a decided improvement.

The market is grinding around present level for the past three months but now the feeling of uncertainty is evaporating and increased buying is likely to harden prices. The technical position of the market is strong. There exists a fairly large short interest in the market and any important buying is likely to result in a great scarcity of offerings. Raw cotton prices have improved and cotton mill shares, at their present low levels seem attractive. Tata Steels are showing good undertone and any important buying is likely to result in a rapid rise.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 28.

	Rs as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	273 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	658 2
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	123 2
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	221 4
100 Colaba (nil)	121 4
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E D Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	188 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	36 14
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	217 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	517 8
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	590 0
250 Model	35 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	122 8
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35 0
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1800 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	63 0
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	170 0
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165 0
1000 Western	800 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 4
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33 12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1560 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	388 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	134 8
50-100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	140 4
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9

CEMENTS

10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	34 10
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125 10
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	475 10
40 Katni Def. (101-15)	2040 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 6)	342 8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	262 8
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25 2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	470 10
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	137 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 10
200 Oriental (125)	5275 0
10-50 Vulcan (As 8)	7 6

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
100 Andhra Valley (30)	1622 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	154 1
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	12 12
100 Karachi (4)	248 12
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 3)	185 5

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 28

Century (122/8) 125 123
Bombay Dyeing (655/10) 660 662 660 658/2
Kohinoor (215) 215 218 217
Central India (219/6) 222 223 221
New Great (122/8) 122
Simplex (62/8) 63
Swadeshi (166/14) 166 170
Bundi (34/6) 34/6 34/10
I Cement (477/8) 478 476 475/10
Punjab (25/2) 25/2
Shahabad (470) 470 471 470/10
Andhra (1626/4) 165 1622 1625 1622/8
Tata Hydro (185/10) 185/5
Tata Power (1608/12) X.D. 1572 1570 1571 1567/8
Tram Ord (154/1) 154
T Steel Defd (718/2) 721 727 723 723 723 727
T Steel Ord (184/12) 185/4 186/4 185/12 186/12 186/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170/12) 171/8 171/12 171/8
Bellapur (198/2) 197 195 196/14
B Steam (288/12) 286 284 285 282
B Burma (498/2) 498 502 499 502 500/10

1000 Tata Power (Rs. 25) 1567 8 X.D.

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	906 4
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	96 4
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37 8
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 718)	727 8
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	186 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	231 4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	196 14
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	282 8
125 B'bay Burma (Rs. 10)	500 10
50 Bybay Burma Con. (4)	167 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-9
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	114 12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	115 0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	532 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	590 0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	17 13
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	79 4
25 Tata Oil (nil)	15 4

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
3 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	536 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 8
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 28.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line s s Muroran Maru of 3251 reg tons, Capt. S Fukai, arrived on Sunday from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Marmagoa with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s s Tokiwa Maru of 4282 reg tons, Capt. R Agawa, arrived on Sunday from Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Capt. T J Murphy, arrived on Sunday from Calcutta via Madras, Galle and Quilon with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Binfield of 3170 reg tons, Capt. A E Wilkinson arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s s Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Capt C Gale, arrived from Calcutta via Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's oil tanker s s British Sergeant of 3386 reg tons, Capt F L Morris, arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace and Diesel oil.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Sept. 28.

O S Kaisha's s s Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons, Capt Y Ewasaki, sailed for Karachi in ballast.

Lionel Edward's s s Almkerk of 4046 reg tons, Capt C Y H Wijker, sailed for Freemantle via Marmagoa and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha's s s Argun Maru of 4040, reg tons, Capt S Ishu, sailed for Kobe via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Nizam of 3334 reg tons, Capt. M J McLure, sailed for Calcutta via Beypore and Coast Ports with local cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Homefield of 3228, reg tons, Capt. A D Clark, sailed for Rangoon via Mangalore Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: Sept. 28.

The following steamers entered for loading on 28-9-36:—

S.S. Strathmore (M M & Co) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

" Iwatesan Maru (M B K) for Kobe and Nagoya via Karachi.

WHERE RAIN IS EXPECTED

POONA, Sept. 28.

Conditions were markedly unsettled from Andaman sea to the central Bay of Bengal Associated with thunderstorms. There has been nearly general rain in Bihar, West United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore Malabar, local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West Central India, Central Provinces East and North Punjab, Madras Deccan.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, West Rajputana, the North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Nizamabad 4 inches; Gulbarga 3; Port Blair, Mergui, Khandwa, Sholapur 2; Murree, Khandala, Calicut 1½; Amherst, Berhampore, Darbhanga, Guna, Parbhani Raichur, Mysore 1 inches each.

FORECAST

Thunders and rain will be fairly widespread in Lower Burma, in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. They will occur locally in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Gujarat and at a few stations in Assam and West Himalayas.—A.P.

DOHAD GETS RAIN AGAIN

Clouded Skies After 2-Inch Downpour Raise Hopes For Rabi Crops

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD Sept. 27

There was a downpour of rain Yesterday at 4 p.m. totalling about two inches. There was no rain at Jhalod.

Skies are clouded and there is possibility of further rains.

If there are additional rains of about four inches, the Rabi crops will be somewhat favourable.

Railwaymen's Meeting.

A public meeting of the Railway workers of Freelandgunj Colony was held on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. Motiram.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya dwelt on the impending famine in Dohad and Jhalod talukas and wage-cut issue at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Gooruswamy, assistant secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation appealed to the workers to organize and join the Union.

Ganpati Celebrations are going on in full swing at Freelandgunj Hindu Temple and daily entertainment and singing programmes are held.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

At a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee it was decided to postpone the Provincial Political Conference from the second week of October to November as Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel, the president-elect had expressed his inability to attend it during the next month.

The meeting also constituted the Delhi Provincial Parliamentary Board consisting of 15 members including Mr. Jugalkishore Khanna (convener) Prof. Indra Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., and Mr. Narsingham to recommend candidates for the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly.

A meeting of the newly formed Board will be held at Meerut on the 29th instant.—A. P.

At a meeting held at Mangalagiri, under the presidency of Mr. Irugulapati Govinda Row, B. A., it was resolved to hold the Mangalagiri Youth Conference in October next in Mangalagiri.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Fire And Sword Not Decisive In Sphere Of Ideals

P.E.N. Congress Appeals To Peoples And Govts. Of World For Peace

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 9.
(By Air Mail).

Special to the "Bombay Chronicle"

Mlle. Mathilde Camacho writes:

At the morning session on Tuesday, 8th September, the Fourteenth International P.E.N. Congress meeting here unanimously adopted the text of an appeal to the governments and their peoples which reads as follows:—

"At this moment when the threat of a new world war seems to grow on all sides and when many people do not hesitate to consider as an early possibility the repetition of a catastrophe which has left our generation filled with horror, the writers of all the world, speaking by the voices of their deputies in attendance on the International Congress of P.E.N. Clubs at Buenos Aires address a most solemn appeal to the prudence of governments and the level-headedness of the peoples.

A PLAGUE.

"They affirm emphatically that every war is a plague: that in no case can we hope for any moral advantage for mankind from war; and further that the war now threatening the peoples can be avoided, and should it unhappily break out, it would be inexcusable.

"They beg both governments and peoples to remember that the great conflict of 1914 has proved incapable of solving any of the problems presented when it commenced; that what it has left behind are ruins and aggravated difficulties—not solutions.

DOCTRINES THAT DIVIDE

"They note, indeed, that nobody dares again to claim that a new war would be of material advantage for any people, but they formally condemn a recent error which tends to spread. According to this idea antagonism between the political and social doctrines which now divide the world cannot, in view of the point of exasperation which has been reached, be removed save by war and will inevitably end in war. This will condemn the men of our times to the horrors of a new sort of war of religion. Now, it is clearly established that religious wars have never done anything but deepen and prolong hatreds, without benefiting men's consciences. Fire and sword are not decisive in the sphere of ideals. It is only by the peaceful evolution of the world that the opposing doctrines can run their course, to yield the elements of truth they may contain, and at last to enter into a new world order.

RESIST INCITEMENTS.

"Now that there is still time to avoid irremediable faults, the writers of the whole world, fully aware of their proper mission, call on those who direct the human race to face their responsibilities at the bar of history; they urge public opinion in the various countries to resist incitements from whatever side. For their part they bind themselves to do all in their power to help to save civilisation, our common patrimony, from a disaster which will, this time, be final."

PEACE RESOLUTION

Then the following peace resolution was passed without a dissenting vote:—

"The XIVth International Congress of the P.E.N. Clubs gathered at Buenos Aires, after having adopted the text of an appeal to the governments and to the peoples, imploring them to do everything in their power to safeguard peace, which is now threatened, expects from all writers who belong to this Internatioual Association that they attune their attitudes and writing to the spirit of peace that underlies this message; and requests its executive committee to inform the respective centres of any individual failures, and eventually to apply such measures as may become necessary."

FRENCH V. ITALIAN DELEGATION

In the afternoon of the same day occurred a 'contretemps' the more regrettable because the P. E. N. Club stands for promoting friendly relations among writers everywhere. The Italian Delegate, Signor Filippo T. Marinetti, was in the Chair, when Monsieur Jules Romains, the first speaker, challenged certain allegedly bellicose pronouncements which had appeared over Signor Marinetti's signature in the August 1936 number of "Azione Imperiale," a new review of which Signor Marinetti is one of the two directors. Some of these statements in Signor Marinetti's programme of moral action, which Monsieur Romains read aloud to the Congress in translation were as follows:—

"Scientific and practical preparation for war.

"Education for war in childhood, adolescence and youth.'

Certain slogans or maxims, among which were: "Fortune favours the brave"; "War, the only hygiene of the world"; etc.

Monsieur Romains explained that he felt constrained to speak because of the designation of the author of these sentiments as President of the afternoon's session of the P. E. N. Club, which had been founded expressly to promote amity among peoples and the ideal of peace. Signor Marinetti had not dissented from the peace resolution unanimously passed at the morning session. Monsieur Romains requested that without leaving the President's chair Signor Marinetti should formally retrace those words in the "Azione Imperiale."

EFFECT DYNAMIC

The first effect of Monsieur Romain's attack was to stun the audience. Then there was applause. The Italians Ungaretti and Puccini naturally were affronted.

Signor Marinetti sat motionless in the President's Chair until he was put the request by Monsieur Romains. Then he leapt to his feet. He declared that the Italian P.E.N. Club stood accused in his person, by the French P.E.N. Club and he appealed to the Congress as to whether that was just.

Signor Ungaretti, arm extended, declaimed against Messieurs Cremieux and Romains. All the Delegates talked at once, in English, in French, in German, in Portuguese, in Spanish, in Italian, and in almost unknown languages.

ARGENTINE P.E.N. PRESIDENT APPEALS

When he had succeeded in imposing silence, no easy task, Dr. Ibarguren, as President of the Argentine Centre which is host to the Congress, mentioned with extraordinary calmness that the Congress had convened to treat of questions pertaining to literature, to culture, to things of the spirit, and not to debate political themes. Consequently, he requested that the debate stop.

Dr. Figuerido of Portugal attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by pointing out that the Italians had promised at the morning session to conform to the peace resolution, and that from a judicial point of view the promise was not retractive.

"INDIAN CLARITY OF VISION"

Under the above caption "La Nacion" of 9th September chronicles —

"In the midst of that disorder, a woman stood up. She was robed in the strange 'sari' of India. She had on her forehead a red spot—a symbol of 'inner vision.' Perhaps that perception had illuminated her, for her words, simple, measured, gentle and courageous, did what the brutal clamour of men had not been able to do. Madame Sophia Wadia, Delegate from India, spoke in perfect French, with a musical voice, to employ the necessary phrase. In that arid and thorny field a clear fountain rose up. The fighters stopped to listen to her.

"'Friends,' said the illustrious philosopher, and that word warm and tender dropping from her lips dominated the last murmurings, 'Why, instead of demanding a justification, do we not ask a question? This morning it was with joy that I saw the Italian Delegation voting without hesitation for our peace motion. Let us ask Signor Marinetti to repeat to us that he agrees with us in our unanimous vote. . . .' The way of presenting the argument was without doubt sharp and feminine.

ITALIAN ANSWERS

"Marinetti bowed and answered. He said that an accusation had been made and that the P.E.N. Club had arraigned him as if before a tribunal. He referred to the sufferings of Italy under the sanctions, in which fifty-two nations had participated, and said that Italy lived in constant danger and, to keep her position, was obliged to prepare for war. Therefore he upheld the statements made in "Azione Imperiale." But on the other hand, he declared, he was sincere in believing in the possibilities of peace. He adhered amply, fully, to the manifesto of the P.E.N.

His speech was applauded. Dr. Ibarguren reiterated his request that discussion he turned to the field of literature, and at his request Signor Marinetti quietly withdrew the hard words which had been spoken against the French Delegation.

Monsieur Cremieux, another member of the French Delegation, returned to the charge, protesting vehemently against the written statements of Signor Marinetti, especially that the one that "War is the only hygiene of the world." He was willing to consider the discussion closed provided the question, which was of fundamental importance, should be referred to the Executive Committee of the Club.

THREE AIMS

Monsieur Duhamel supported his French colleagues, enumerating three fundamental aims of the P. E. N. Club: liberty of thought, sincere support of international intellectual collaboration, and repudiation of war. His tone was conciliatory, but he recommended to Signor Marinetti to ponder over those three objectives and to expound his views upon them before the Executive Committee.

The Italian Delegate responded calmly, even smilingly, and so ended the prolonged debate which had occupied practically the entire session.

It is understood Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been invited by Babu Rajendra Prasad to visit Bihar in November next.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party Conference, held in Bombay on Sunday last.

'ILLICIT' LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CALCUTTA

Charges Framed Against Excise Case Accused Who Plead Not Guilty

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Charges were framed to-day by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, against 33 accused who were sent up for trial following the alleged discovery of a distillery at 52, Gariahat Road.

Accused Granastein, Naidu and Arjuri Singh were charged with: (1) unlawfully transporting 302 gallons of illicit liquor in 17 galvanised iron tanks from 52, Gariahat Road, to Messrs. James Andersons, in Calcutta. (2) Transporting 565 gallons of illicit liquor in 33 iron tanks to Messrs. Andersons, 290 gallons to Messrs. Davidsons and 550 gallons to 82, Elliot Road.

Of the rest, some were charged with abetting Granastein and his men to commit the offence of transporting liquor and some with abetting and cheating several liquor vendors and the public by selling them faked liquor representing they were genuine. All pleaded not guilty. —United Press.

YOUTH CONFERENCE PROPAGANDA

Workers Tour Maharashtra To Obtain Support

POONA Sept. 26

Messrs H. R. Mahajani, N. G. Gore and S. M. Joshi, Genl. Secry. of the Maharastra Youth Conference had been on propaganda tour for the Conference. They visited Nagar, Nasik and Khandesh districts.

Mr. Joshi addressed a meeting at Yawal under the presidenship of Mr. Dowkar a local pleader. Mr. Annasaheb Dastane, Govindrao Koranne and others also addressed the meeting and explained the necessity of such a conference and asked the people to support the same.

Mr. Mahajani visited Kalyan, Manmad and Nagar, held meetings and explained the importance of the organisation of the youth in the country for which the Conference was being organised. Some enthusiastic workers from Nagar are intending to tour Belapur, Sangamner, Parner and other places for securing support to the conference.

Mr. N. G. Gore visited Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Asoda and held propaganda meetings. A number of private discussions also were held to explain the necessity and the importance of the Conference. A good support is forthcoming and a good number of delegates is expected.

TRAVANCORE DEWAN FOR SIMLA

MADRAS, Sept. 28.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left this morning for Bombay from where he proceeds to Simla tomorrow night, reaching there on October 1. He sees the Viceroy on October 2 and leaves Simla the same night, arriving in Madras on October 5.—A. P.

Socialism As Remedy For Acute Land Problem

MEHERALLY EXPOSES EVILS OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE AT ANDHRA CONFERENCE

RAJAMUNDRY, Sept. 25.

The various political issues facing the country and the attitude of the Congress Socialist towards them came in for clarification in the address of Mr. Yusuf Meherally presiding over the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Conference at Rajamundhry today.

"It is hardly necessary for me at a Socialist Conference", said Mr. Meherally referring to the new constitution, "to talk about the urgent need of wrecking the so-called Reformed Constitution sought to be foisted on India. We are already firmly pledged to this course. Nor is it necessary for me to elaborate the arguments which make the acceptance of the offices, even for wrecking of the constitution, highly undesirable. We, who have argued that acceptance of ministerial offices would lead inevitably to demoralisation and dissipation of our energies and forces, have been supplied with a wonderful illustration of our fears coming true, not very far from your own province. You will remember that at the last Tamil Nadu Porvincial Conference at Karaikudi important Congress leaders had opposed a resolution that no title holders should be adopted as Congress candidates. More recently the Trichinopoly incident shows what the logical implications of such policy are. The hunting of illusive paper majorities must inevitably lead to a watering down of policies with a consequent revulsion of popular feeling. If the Trichy incident serves to open the eyes of our national workers to the dangers of this drift towards constitutionalism and to the menace of office-acceptance it will have served a useful purpose."

REVERSE POSITION IN INDIA

Dealing with the peasant problem of India Mr. Meherally said:—

"Among the leading countries of the world India has the highest percentage of people dependent on agriculture and the lowest percentage of those employed in Industries, transport and trade. According to the census figures of 1931 no less than 73.9 per cent of the population in India is living on agriculture, as against 10.6 per cent in mining industry and 7.1 per cent in transport and trade.

ACUTE LAND PROBLEM

"This compares very unfavourably with the advanced countries of the West. But this has been always been so. Scarcely half a century ago countries like France and Germany had more people dependent on agriculture than India. In the West, however rapid industrialisation has reduced the pressure on land. In India exactly the opposite has been the case. One hundred and fifty years of British rule has resulted in the ruin of Indian Trade and industries, and has thrown a larger proportion of the population on the soil. During the last half century the situation has particularly grown acute. In 1881 the per. centage of population depending on land was 58. In 1891 it had risen to 61.06 per cent, in 1901 to 66.5 per cent, in 1921 to 71.8 per cent and in 1931 to 73.9 per. cent.

CAUSES OF DETERIORATION

"One of the most disquieting features has been a great increase in the number of landless labourers. In 1842 Sir Thomas Munro was able to report that there was scarcely any peasant in India who was witnout land. Thirty years later in the census of 1872 it was discovered that there were no less than 75 lakhs of peasants who were without any land. In another half a century the census figures revealed that 291 out of every 1,000 peasants were compelled to work as labourers mostly having no land of their own. The next census in 1931 showed that this number had increased to 407 out of every 1.000 and an increase of 40 per cent during the decade."

Mr. Meherally then enumerated the various causes responsible for this continuous deterioration in the condition of the Indian peasant.

Mr. Meherally then suggested number of remedies the chief among them being the obtaining the Indian freedom and application of Socialism as the formula to cure the ills of the country.—United Press.

SIR S. HYAT KHAN TO BE PUNJAB MINISTER

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

It is officially announced that Nawab Muzafarkhan, Revenue Member, Punjab Government will proceed on four months' leave from October 20 and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, will be appointed as officiating Revenue Member. —A.P.

The Nagpur branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association celebrated the All-India Anti-Medical Council Act day, by holding a meeting and passing a resolution placing on record its emphatic protest against the Indian Medical Council Act as passed in the Assembly three years back.

CURFEW ORDER IN BEAWAR

Looting And Rioting Follows End Of Teja Fair: 85 Peasants Arrested

The Secretary of the Labour Union Beawar, wires under yesterday's date:

After the Teja fair was over, the Kisan Conference and the procession of Kisans also ended peacefully.

Later unexpectedly, a riot broke out in Gali Halwayan and the Teja Bazar. Public peace and tranquillity which had been preserved for three months with strenuous efforts, was disgracefully disturbed. Several persons were injured.

A few sweet meat shops are also reported to have been looted by Goondas. Local officials and the Labour leaders, Messrs. Jojodia and Makhmoor rushed to the spot to pacify the mob. All the four gates of Town and shops were closed.

Mr. Griffin, Commissioner and Mr. Beer acting Superintendent arrived here from Ajmer and issued Curfew Order, prohibiting meetings and carrying of lathis within the Municipal area, for one month.

Some eighty five peasants are reported to have been arrested but so far no local Goondas have been arrested.

The local Congress Secretary was also arrested but subsequently released after some five hours' detention.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

WADE OUTLINES HIS PLAN FOR TRAPPING MACHFIELD AND LAMONTAINE—
8-31
I'LL GET INTO MACHFIELD'S JOINT WITH THIS CARD--ALONE!--AFTER AN HOUR YOU RAID THE PLACE!
BUT MACHFIELD AND LAMONTAINE WILL LEAVE BY THEIR SECRET EXIT--AND DRAG YOU ALONG!
THAT'S WHAT I WANT THEM TO DO—IT'S WORTH THE RISK!
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THAT NIGHT--AS BIG BEN TOLLS THE HOUR OF EIGHT-
BONG BONG
OKAY---RIGHT DOWN TH' STAIRS AN' YOU'RE IN THE ROULETTE-ROOM!
LYMAN ANDERSON
WE'RE TH' RECEPTION COMMITTEE, WADE--MAKE ONE MOVE AN' IT WILL BE YOUR LAST!

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